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TALKING NAVAJO BEFORE YOU KNOW IT



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Navajo Agency
Window Rock, Arizona

FORWARD

This booklet was developed because of many requests received regarding certain phrases in the Navajo language.

It is constructed as simply as possible yet it contains many useful sentences and phrases found in everyday Navajo life.

With a thorough study of the Navajo alphabet and a little audible practice a person familiar with English should be able to make himself understood. Remember, the Navajo language is completely phonetic. You sound every letter, mark, etc.

To the Navajos who can read this can serve as a way of learning some phrases and sentences in English which will help them in their quest for a knowledge of the ways of the white man.

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Navajo Language

Like all the North American Indian languages, with the possible exceptions of Maya and Aztec, Navajo was only an oral language prior to the coming of the white man. Fifty or more years ago, Catholic and Protestant missionaries began to develop Navajo alphabets--each being different. In 1933, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs commissioned linguists at Columbia and Yale Universities to develop simple alphabets with which to write Navajo. Being linguists, they naturally produced alphabets designed to give an accurate system of writing down the sounds of Navajo speech, and especially adapted to the needs of the comparative linguist.

What the Indian Bureau was seeking was an alphabet adapted, in a wholly practical sense, to the needs of those who spoke the language habitually. The requirements are quite different. Dr. John Harrington, Mr. Oliver LaFarge and Mr. Robert W. Young collaborated in working out such a simplified alphabet, using the conventional Roman letters found on the modern English typewriter keyboard, and those diacriticals needed to distinguish tonal features and nasalization of vowels. This new alphabet was introduced to the Reservation in 1940. In 1946 the American Bible Society, which prints the Bible in many languages, adopted the Harrington-LaFarge alphabet and began the printing of religious material in that alphabet. Most other Protestant missionaries are also using this new orthography.

The present Indian education program is aimed primarily at those individuals who are still not too old for school, or for whom school facilities can be provided. There are still thousands of adult Navajo who cannot speak English. This last group furnished a large field for Navajo language work.

In our modern world rapid, accurate exchange of information is of vital importance. At one time the Navajo could exist as a nation within our nation speaking only their own language and shut off from outside influences. Today all of the Navajo people need information and a system of accurate intercommunication in keeping with the times. The "grapevine" system is inadequate, especially where vital information is complex in nature, and even more so when much of that information is connected with a way of life they do not understand.

Only a written language can meet the requirements. For those who go to school English alone may meet their needs in this respect. For those who do not go long enough to school, or who do not go to school at all, only written Navajo can fill the communication needs.

Those who learn to read Navajo have a tool for communication with other Navajo-speaking people, as well as a medium through which to acquire urgently needed information correctly. Written Navajo cannot possibly compete as a substitute for written English, but the ability to read and write Navajo is infinitely better than inability to read in any language and it can be taught to wholly illiterate Indians in a very short time.

To meet the needs of that large percentage of Navajo people whose knowledge of English is inadequate or entirely lacking, the Branch of Education of the Indian Bureau is teaching older Navajos to read their own language and is publishing a monthly newspaper printed in Navajo and English, as well as other informational material of importance. It is the objective to write the English on about a 4th grade level as some Navajo have learned some English but not enough to read the regular newspaper. In addition, not only is information provided in Navajo, but also the Navajo language is made available as a tool for learning English. The use of Navajo as a tool has been effectively demonstrated by certain individual Navajos such as Roger Deal and others.

Sometime ago a young Navajo came into the office to subscribe to *Ádahoonłígíí*. He said that in the past he had thought the Navajo language program worthless. However, that weekend he had been to his father's hogan far in the interior. The young people were discussing the age of President Eisenhower. One said this and another that, but the elderly father said emphatically a certain figure. The children said, "How do you know, since you have no way of learning? You cannot read, and never go anywhere." The father said, "I can read Navajo." He got his paper and read to the group the article, "Meet the New President", in which the President's age was given.

In addition, many Navajo people take pride in gaining the ability to read and write their native language which is surely an important heritage. Thus, the rituals, customs, and heart-beat of a people will not be lost but will be recorded for future use.

THE NAVAJO ALPHABET

The following information in regard to the Navajo alphabet and its use should prove helpful to one familiar with the English language.

VOWELS:

The vowels have continental values. They are as follows, the first example being a Navajo word, the second the closest approximation to the sound in the English word:

<u>a</u> gad (juniper) f <u>a</u> ther	<u>i</u> sis (belt) <u>s</u> it
<u>e</u> 'e'e'aah (west) m <u>e</u> t	<u>o</u> hosh (cactus) <u>n</u> ote

Vowels may be either long or short in duration, the long vowel being indicated by a doubling of the letter. This never affects the quality of the vowel, except that long i is always pronounced as in the English word pique.

sis: (belt) the vowel is short. siziiz (my belt) the vowel is long.

Vowels with a hook (.) beneath the letters are nasalized. It means that some of the breath passes through the nose when you say them. After n, all vowels are nasalized and are not marked.

bizees (his, her wart)	tsinaabags (wagon)
'ashih (salt)	bih (deer)

When there is a little mark above the letter, then your voice goes up on that sound. Say the first word, and then the second of those we give here as examples.

ni (you)	ní (he says)
'azee' (medicine)	'azéé' (mouth)
nilí (he is)	nílí (you are)
doo (not)	dóó (and)

DIPHTHONGS:

The diphthongs are as follows:

ai hai (winter)	ei 'ei (that one)
aai shínaaí (my elder brother)	eii 'ádaat'óii (that which are)
ao daolyé (they are called)	oi doesdoi (it is warm, weather)
ao 'ao' (yes)	ooi Tsóhootsooi (Ft. Defiance, Ariz.)

CONSONANTS:

ha'a'aah (east) 'abe! (milk)
'a'aán (a hole in the ground) yá'át'ééh (it is good)
-o-o-o-o-

* h - represents the sound of ch in German ich, as well as that of h in English word have. Ordinarily, both of the sounds are written h, but when h follows s it is necessary to distinguish the resulting s h sequence from the digraph sh. This is accomplished by substitution of x for the h. Thus: yiyiisxi (he killed him) for yiyiishí. X is also employed to distinguish between such forms as litso and litsxo, the latter being more strongly aspirated than the former.

LENGTH AND TONE OF THE NAVAJO LANGUAGE VOWELS

There are four primary vowels used. Each having continental value. The vowels may be either long or short. When a vowel is written only once it is pronounced very short. When it is written twice it means that that vowel is pronounced very long.

An acute accent mark (´) placed above a vowel indicates that it is high in tone. For a vowel low in tone, no mark is placed above it. Vowels with a hook (,) beneath the letters are nasalized. That is, some of the breath passes through the nose in their production. When only the first element of a long vowel has a mark above it the tone is falling from high, and if only the last element is marked the tone is rising from low.

a (short, low) as <u>a</u> in <u>fa</u> ther.	aa (long, low)	
á (short, high)	áá (long, high)	áa (falling) aá (rising)
ḁ (short, low, nasal)	ḁḁ (long, low, nasal)	
áḁ (short, high, nasal)	ááḁ (long, high, nasal)	áḁ (falling) ḁá (rising)
e (short, low) as <u>e</u> in <u>ne</u> t.	ee (long, low)	
é (short, high)	éé (long, high)	éa (falling) eé (rising)
ḛ (short, low, nasal)	ḛḛ (long, low, nasal)	
éḛ (short, high, nasal)	ééḛ (long, high, nasal)	éḛ (falling) ḛé (rising)
i (short, low) as <u>i</u> in <u>si</u> t.	ii (long, low) as <u>ee</u> of English word see.	
í (short, high)	íí (long, high)	íi (falling) ií (rising)
ḭ (short, low, nasal)	ḭḭ (long, low, nasal)	
íḭ (short, high, nasal)	ííḭ (long, high, nasal)	íḭ (falling) ḭí (rising)
o (short, low) as <u>o</u> in <u>no</u> te.	oo (long, low)	
ó (short, high)	óó (long, high)	óo (falling) oó (rising)
ḥ (short, low, nasal)	ḥḥ (long, low, nasal)	
óḥ (short, high, nasal)	óóḥ (long, high, nasal)	óḥ (falling) ḥó (rising)

INFORMATION PLEASE

What is your name? My name is _____.	Daasha' yinilyé? _____ yinishyé.
Do you have a social security number? Yes, I have one.	Naanish binaaltsooshish neehóló? 'Aoo', shée hóló.
Let me see it. Here it is.	Haa'í sha' nish'í. Ha' kóoni.
Do you have a middle name? No, I do not have a middle name.	Nízhi' 'ata'gi si'ánigíish hóló? Dooda, shízhí' 'ata'gi si'ánigíí 'ádin.
How old are you? I am twenty three years old.	Díkwíish ninaáhai? Naadiin táá' shinaáhai k'ad.
What is the date of your birth? I was born April 20, 1931.	Hádáá' dóo ts'idá haa'í hoolzhishgo ni'dizhchí? T'ááchil wolyéhígíí naadiinigi yookkaal- go shi'dizhchí jini 1931 yéedáá'.
Where were you born? I was born in the hospital at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.	Háadi ni'dizhchí? Tsénootsoodí 'azee'ál'íí góne' shi'- dizhchí jini.
Where do you live now? I am living at Tohatchi, New Mexico at present.	K'ad sha' háadi kééhót'í? K'ad 'éí Tónaach'í' hoolyécdi kééhash- t'í.
Are you married? Yes, I am married.	'Asdzáníish neehóló? 'Aoo', 'asdzání shée hóló.
Do you have any children? Yes, we have one child.	Ha'alchíníish hóló? 'Aoo', nina'alchíní t'áálá'í.
Are you employed at present? No, I am not employed at present.	Nanilnishish k'ad haa'í da? Dooda, k'ad doo naashnish da.
When was the last time you work? It has been three months now since my last job.	Hádáá' sha' t'áá nishínílnish nt'ée'í? T'áadoo naashnishí k'ad táá' nídeezid.
For whom did you work on your last job? I worked for the Santa Fe Railroad Co.	Hái sha' bá nanilnish nt'ée'í? Bibéézh nít'í'ni Santa Fe deilnínigíí 'atah bá naashnish nt'ée'í.
What kind of work did you do? I was with the extra gang as a time- keeper for the labors.	Ha'át'íí naanish shíí baa nanináá nt'ée'í? Béésh nít'í' yiyaa nida'atsiigíí naal- tsoos 'íí'í'ni bá nishíí nt'ée'í.
What was your salary or earnings? I was making \$2.00 an hour.	Díkwíí nich'í' nahalyéé nt'ée'í? 'Ahéé'íilkeedgo naaki béeso náánash- biih nt'ée'í.

INFORMATION PLEASE (continued)

What was the name of your immediate supervisor?

A person named _____ was _____ immediate supervisor.

Naat'áanii bá nanilnish yéé shá' daa-yoolyéé nt'ée'?

Naat'áanii _____ wolyéego bá naashnish nt'ée'.

Why did you leave that job?

We finished the job.

Ha'át'éego 'éi naanish yéé bitsáiníyá?

'Altso nidashiilnish.

Does the United States Government employ in a civilian capacity any relative of yours (by blood or by marriage) with whom you live or have lived within the past 24 months?

No, but my wife worked for the government until our baby came.

Nik'ei dóo bá'iyéhc daniliinii da k'ad t'ááláhá góne' bíl danighanii doodaii' naaki náahai yéedáá' dóo wóshdée' bíl danighan nt'ée'liish la'k'ad haa'í da Wáashindoon yá naalnish?

Dooda 'ádin, she'esdzáan t'eiya Wáashindoon yá naalnish nt'ée' ndi k'ad doo naalnish da 'awée' hazlí'ígíí biniinaa.

Have you ever been discharged or forced to resign for misconduct or for unsatisfactory service from any position?

No, I never have had that happen to me.

Zahash t'áa haa'í da naanish bits'áa ni'deelt'e' baahági 'ádaat'éii baa nani-náhágií dóo doo hazhó'ó nanilnishígíí biniinaa?

Dooda, t'ahdoo haa'í da 'ákót'éego naanish bits'áa shi'deelt'e' da.

Did you finish high school?

No, I did not finish high school.

'Ólta' naakits'áadahjí' nihool'áhágiish bíighah 'asínííí'?

Dooda, t'áadoo bíighah 'aséíí' da.

What grade did you finish?

I finished the ninth grade.

Dákwííjí' níiníyá 'ólta'di?

Náhást'éíjí' níiníyá.

Where did you go to school?

I went to Phoenix Indian School, Phoenix, Arizona.

Háadi shá' 'áínííta' nt'ée'?

Phoenix, Arizona hoolyéedi Wáashindoon bá 'ólta'ági 'atah 'áínishta' nt'ée'.

Are you in good health?

Yes, I am in good health.

Doosh naah téeh da?

'Aoo', doo ha'át'égí da sháa dah haz'áa da.

Were you ever in the United States military service?

Yes, I was in the Marine Corp.

Wáashindoon bisiláoosh 'atah nílíí nt'ée' hadéa' da?

'Aoo'. Marine Corp deiznínígíí 'atah nishkíí nt'ée'.

How long were in the armed forces?

I served two years and six months in the service.

Daa nízah nihoolzhiizh siláoo 'atah nílíigo?

Siláoo 'atah nishkíigo naaki shináahai dóo hastáá nídeczid. ✓

INFORMATION PLEASE (continued)

When did you entered the military service?

I entered the military service on May 10, 1948.

When were you discharged from the Marine Corp?

I was discharged from the Marine Corp November 9, 1950.

Are you a disabled veteran?

No, I am not a disabled veteran.

Do you receive any pension or other compensation from the state or the federal government?

No, I do not receive any pension or other compensation.

Háááá' shá' 'atah siláoo sínííí'?

T'áátsoh wolyéhígíí neeznáágóó yoolkáal-go siláoo 'atah sélíí' 1948 yééáá'.

Háááá' shá' Marine Corp bits'á néení-dzá'.

Níích'i Ts'ósi wolyéhígíí náhást'éígóó yoolkáal-go Marine Corp deilnínígíí bits'á nánísdzá 1950 yééáá'.

Siláoo nílínééáá' ásh ha'át'éego da bits'áááóó naah dah hoo'a'?

Dooda, siláoo bits'áááóó doo ha'át'éego da shaah dah hoc'a' da.

T'áásh ha'át'ééééé' da nich'i' na'iilyé, Wáashindoon bits'áááééé' da?

'Ádin, doo háááééé' da shich'i' na'iil-yéé da.

LOCATING AN OLD FRIEND

I am looking for a Navajo named Hosteen Tsosie. Do you know him?

Yes, he is my uncle.

Well, well, I am so glad to see you! My name is John Smith.

But why are you looking for my uncle?

Oh, he is a good friend of mine. I met him in Salt Lake City last year and I have some things here for him and his family.

Hosteen Tsosie is a medicineman. I understand that he is over at Chischilly Begay's hogan performing a curing ceremony for Chischilly Begay's wife.

Are you sure he is there today?

Yes, I am sure. I saw one of Chischilly Begay's daughters at the trading post yesterday and she told me that.

Where does Chischilly Begay live?

He lives over there near that red mesa.

Diné ła' Hastiin Ts'ósi wolyé 'éi hanishtáago 'ásht'i'. Bééhonísinish? 'Aoo', 'éi shidá'i 'át'é.

Haalá 'áánééhgo 'áadíni, niiltsánígíí baa shil hózhó. John Smith yinishyé shí.

'Ákoláa ha'át'íi shá' biniiyé shidá'i hanítá?

Sik'is 'át'é 'éi hastiin. Kóhoot'ééáá' nléí Salt Lake City hoolyéedi bil 'ahéé-hosiszid. T'áadoo le'é baa deeshnii nisingo kóó bá naashjaah, ba'álchíní dó ła' bá.

Hataalii nilí Hastiin Ts'ósi. K'ad nléí Tsiisch'ilii Biye' bighanídi Tsiisch'ilii Biye' be'esdzáan yik'i nahalá jini.

Da' t'áá 'aaníí 'áadi naaghá dííjí?

'Aoo', t'áá 'aaníí k'ad 'áadi. 'Adáá-dáá' Tsiisch'ilii Biye' bitsi' ła' kindi naagháá ló' 'éi shil nahno'.

Háadish Tsiisch'ilii Biye' bighan?

Nléí tsé kichíí' dah 'azkání biyaadi bighan.

LOCATING AN OLD FRIEND (continued)

How do you get there?
You have to go back to the trading
post and take the road west from there.

Can cars travel on that road?
The road is all right except there is
a place which is quite rocky but you
can get through with your car if you
are careful.

Will you come and show me the way?

Yes, I will be glad to if you will
bring me back. My sheep are lambing
and I am very busy.

Sure I will bring you back as soon
as I can if nothing happens to our car.

Nothing will happen to your car if
you just take your time.

All right.

Let's go.

Háádéé'go sha' bich'í' 'ahóót'i?
Naalyéhé báhooghanjigo nāt'áá' náhoní-
t'i', 'áádóó 'índa 'e'e'aahjigo dah
'adiitiinígíí 'éí t'áá 'áají' 'e'etiin.
Chidíísh t'áá bá yá'áhoot'éehgo 'atiin?
T'áá yá'át'éehgo 'atiin, t'áá hazhó'ó
t'áálánágo t'éiyá 'ayóo tsé hadaaz'á,
ndi hazhó'ó 'áníí'jigo t'áadoo
'át'éhégoó níl ch'í' doolwoł.

'Ákóó daats'í shíł díí'ash shá
hwiíní'jigo?

Lá'áa, t'áá shíí 'ákódoonííł t'áá
kwe'é shíł néíníł'áazhgo. Shidibé
nida'ííłchííhgo shinaanish t'óó 'ahayóí.

'Aoo', t'áadoo hodina'í níl nídeesh-
t'ash chidí doo nihits'áá' haada
yidzaadáá'.

Nichidí t'áadoo 'ádoonííł da hazhó'ó
t'áá taađee níl 'oolwołgo,

Hágoshíí.

Tí'.

DESIRING TRANSPORTATION

Where are you (2) going?
We (2) are going to Mexican Springs.

Could we ride with you as far as we
go? We are going to Gallup.
All right you can ride with us as
far as the junction.

Will you take us to Gallup? We will
pay you gasoline and oil.

We are not in taxi business.

How many are going?
There are three of us going.

All right, get in.

Close the door good.

Háágóó lá nihíł 'adeeswod?
Naakaii Bito'góó deet'áázh.

'Ííh nihidoohníł daats'í níléí t'áá
háají' da? Na'nízhoozhígóó deekai.
Lá'áa, níléí 'alts'á'áztíinígí
bidadoohjah.

Na'nízhoozhígóó nihidooh'ish t'áásh
'áko? Chidí bitoo' dóó 'ak'ah kizhíní
ka' nihá nidahidiilnih.

Diné naagé doo nihinaanish da.

Díkwínółt'é lá 'ííh wohjeeh?
Tániíłt'é 'ííh yííjeeh.

Hágoshíí, 'aadéé' 'ííh wohjeeh.

Hazhó'ó dádi'nítííh.

QUESTIONS ABOUT AN INDIVIDUAL.

Do you speak English?

No, I cannot speak English.

Can you get an interpreter?

This is my son. He will interpret for me.

This is my daughter. She cannot speak English.

I came to ask you some questions.

Please speak slowly.

All right, I will speak slowly.

Are you alone? (you three)

Yes, we are all alone today. (3 of us)

Where is your husband?

My husband is herding sheep.

How many children do you have?

I have three children.

How many of them are boys?

I have two boys. One is in the Navy.

How many of your children are girls?

I just have one daughter.

What is your name?

My name is Mary Yazzie.

What are you called by Navajos?

I am called Ason Todicheenc.

How old are you?

I am forty three years old.

Bilagáana bizaadish dinit's'a'?

Dooda, Bilagáana bizaad doo diists'a' da.

Ná 'ata' hodoolni'ni shíí 'a' hóló?

Díí shiyáázh 'át'é (woman speaking).
'éí shá 'ata' hodoolnih.

Díí shíich'é'é 'át'é (woman speaking).
Bilagáana bizaad doo yidiits'a' da.

T'áadoo lo'égóó naninidíéoshkíí bini-yé náyá.

T'áá t'áadee yánílti' t'áá shóodí.

Lá'áá, t'áá t'áadee yáshti' dooleež.

T'áásh sáhá nahísóotá?

'Aoo', t'áá sáhá naháatá dííjí.

Hastiin shá' háájí 'ííyá?

Hastiin 'éí na'nílkéad.

Díkwíí lá na'álchíní?

Táá' sha'álchíní.

Díkwíí 'ashiiké danilí?

'Ashíiké naaki sha'álchíní. T'áá'á'í 'éí tálkáá'jí siláoo 'atah nilí.

'At'ééké díkwíí na'álchíní?

Shíich'é'é t'áá'á'í (woman speaking).

Daashá' yinílyé?

Mary Yazzie yinishyé.

Diné k'ehjí shá' 'éí hait'éego danózhí?

'Asdzáán Tódích'íí'ni dashílní.

Díkwíí shá' nínááhái?

Dízdíin déé bí'áá táá' shinááhái.

QUESTIONS ABOUT AN INDIVIDUAL (continued)

Do you have a census number?	Béesh nídaazbaş number dabiká'ígíish neehółó?
Yes, I have one. Here it is.	'Aoo', shee hółó. Díí 'éí 'át'é.
What about your children, do they all have census numbers?	Na'áłchíní shá', t'áásh 'aktso bcésh number dabiká'ígíí bee dahółó?
Yes, they all have census number.	'Aoo', t'áá 'aktso bibéézh dahółó.
What is your husband's name?	Hastiin shá' 'éí daayoolyé?
My husband's name is Joe Tabaha Yazzie.	Hastiin 'éí Joe Tabaha Yazzie wolyé.
What is he called by the Navajos?	Diné k'ehjí shá' 'éí hait'éego dayózhí?
He is called Tabaha Yazzie.	Tábqahá Yázhí deikní.
How old is he, do you know?	Díkwíí binááhai shá'shin, níłísh bcé-hózin?
I have forgotten what he said his age was last year.	Díkwíí shíí 'éiyá shinááhai níini' kó-hoot'éédáá'.
All right, that will be all. I thank you very much for your cooperation.	Lá'aa, k'ad lá t'áá 'ákódí ní. Ts'ídá 'ahéhee', wízhónígo shíká 'íínilwod.
And I thank you too. You are a good interpreter.	'Índa ní dó' 'ahénee'. Wízhónígo 'ata' hółne' lá.

LIVESTOCK AND FARM

Do you have a grazing permit?	Naaltsoos bik'ehgo na'níłkaadí deik-nínígíish neehółó?
How much stock are you allowed on your present permit?	Dibé binaaltsoos k'ad naníłtsoosígíí díkwíí bikáa'go naníłtsoos?
How many sheep do you have?	Dibé díkwíí nilíí'?
Goats Horses Cattle	Tł'ízí Łíí' Béégashii
Where do you herd your stock in the winter?	Háadi shá' nilíí' nídabeehah?
Where do you herd your stock in the summer?	Háadi shá' nilíí' nídabeeshííh?
You have too much livestock for the feed on this land.	Kwii ch'il doo hózhó hółó da ndi nilíí' t'óó 'ahayóí bik'i naníłkaad lá.
I think you should cull out the un-productive animals from your herd.	Na'aldloosh doo 'adíiná'íilt'e' dani-línígíí bits'á híníłgo yá'át'ééh.
How many horses do you really need?	Łíí' díkwíigo 'íiyisíí ná yá'át'ééh?

LIVESTOCK AND FARM (continued)

Tell your neighbors that we'll start branding in ten days.

Be sure to tie your fleece when you shear your sheep.

How many sheep pelts did you sell last winter?

Whose horses are those down there by the fence?

Who is herding for you?

Bring your sheep in for dipping next week.

How many lambs do you have this year?

Your lambs look good.

Where are you going to sell your lambs this year?

Whose land is this?

Whose farm is that?

Whose hogan is that?

Whose house is this?

What do you grow on your farm?

Your alfalfa sure came out good.

Your corn looks good too.

This fence is not strong enough.

Do you have any chickens?

What breed are they?

Are they good layers?

What do you do with the eggs?

How much do you sell them for?

Neeznáá yiskáago líí' bída'diidlidígíí baa nididiikah. Bíl kééhót'íiníí bíl dahodíílníí.

Tá'dígéeshgo 'aghaa' t'áálá'í níjoo- lígo beda'ít'í'o'go yá'át'óéh.

Haidáá' dibé bilági díkwíí kinj'í' nahíníínií'?

Ííí' íléí ná'ázt'í' bitsíídi naazínígíí shá' hái bilíí'?

Háíshá' ná na'nííkaad?

Daníigo náá'ásdlíí' dóó bik'íj'í' dibé tánágísdí ná ta'doo'níí.

Nidibé yázhí díkwíí k'ad?

Jó nidibé yázhí yá'adaat'óéh.

Dibé yázhí dahideezníí'go háadi nidibé yázhí naa nahidooh shá'shín?

Díí shá' 'éí hái bikéyah?

Íléídi shá' 'éí hái k'óé'dídlééh?

Íléí shá' 'éí hái bighan?

Díí shá' 'éí hái bikin?

Na'át'íí shá' k'óé'dídlééh?

Tí'oh waa'í k'idíínlááháa nízónígo háájóé' lá.

Ninaadáá' 'aádó' nízóní.

Díí 'anít'í' doo bidziil da.

Ninaa'ahóóháiísh hóló?

Daadaalyéhígíí 'át'éí?

'Ayóósh nda'íííhííí?

'Ayéézhíí shá' 'éí daadaal'í'?

Díkwíí tááh 'ííígo nííhaa nidahaniíh?

FARM PRODUCTS

alfalfa	tł'oh waa'í	apples	bilasáana
beans	naa'olí	grapes	ch'il na'atł'o'ii
chili	'azeedích'íí'	muskmelon	ta'neesk'áni
corn	naadgá'	oranges	ch'il kitskooí
cats	tł'oh nanool'olí	peaches	didzétsoh
onions	tł'ohchin	pears	bitsee' hólóní
potatoes	nínasii	squash (pumpkin)	naayízí
rice	'alóós	tomatoes	ch'il kichxí'í
wheat	tł'oh naadgá'	watermelon	t'ééhjiyáan
sheep	dibé	turkey	taşhii
goat(s)	tł'ízí	ducks & geese	naal'eełí
pig(s)	bisóodi	rabbit(s)	gah
cow	béégashii	chickens	naa'ahóóhai

MEAT ('atsí')

beef	béégashii bitsí'	sheep pelt	dibé bikági
veal	béégashii yáázh bitsí'	cowhide	béégashii bikági
mutton	dibé bitsí'	goat pelt	tł'ízí bikági
pork	bisóodi bitsí'	pelts, hides	'akági or 'asga'
bacon	bisóodi	wool	'aghaa'
venison	bíih bitsí'	mohair	tł'ízí 'ilí bighaa'

DOMESTIC ANIMALS

sheep	dibé	cattle	béégashii
ewe(s)	dibé tsa'ii	cow	béégashii tsa'ii
lamb(s)	dibé yázhí	calf	béégashii yáázh
ram(s)	deenásts'aa'	bull	dóola
wether sheep	dibé cho'ádinii	steer	béégashii cho'ádinii
goat(s)	tł'ízí	horse(s)	kíí'
nanny-goat	tł'ízí tsa'ii	mare	kíí tsa'ii
kid(s)	tł'ízí yázhí	colt	ké'eyázhí
billygoat	tł'ízí ká'	stallion	kíí chogii
wether goat	tł'ízí cho'ádinii	gelding	kíí biká'ii
angora goat	tł'ízí 'ilí	kittens	mósi yázhí
mule	dzaanééz	dog	kéechagá'í
burro	téłii	puppies	kéechagá yázhí
		cat	mósi

NAVAJO AGENCY SCHOOLS

May, 1954

CHINLE ***

Ch'inilí

ELAGETON ***

Leeyi' Tó

Lukachukai *
Many Farms **
Nazlini **
Pinon *

Lók'ai'jigai
Dá'ák'eh Halání
Názliní
Be'ak'id Baa 'Ahoo-
dzání

Cornfields *
Canado **
Greascwood *
Kinlichee *
Leupp *
Seba Dalkai *
Steamboat *
Tolani Lakes *
Wide Ruins *

K'iiltsoitah
Lók'aah Nteel
Díwózhii Bii' Tó
Kin Dah Lichí'í
Tsiizizii
Séi Bidaagai
Hóyéé'
Tó Lání
Kinteel

Rock Point *
Round Rock **
Rough Rock *
Salina Springs **
Black Mountain ++

Tsé Mitsaa Deez'áhi
Tsé Mikání
Tséch'ishí
Tsólání
Tók'i Hazbí'í

SHIPROCK ***

Naat'aanii Nééz

CROFTPOINT ***

T'iists'óóz Mideesh-
gizh

(Shiprock & San Juan)

Lake Valley *
Pueblo Pintado *
Standing Rock *
Torreon *
White Horse Lake *
Borrogo Pass ++
Kimbeto ++

Be'ak'id Halgail
Kin Nteel
Tsé 'íí'áhi
Ya'niilzhiiin
Tó Hwiisxini
Tó Dích'íí'
Gini' Bit'ohí

Aneth *
Beclabeto *
Cove **
Huerfano *
Menahnezad *
Red Rock *

T'áá Biiich'íidii
Bitl'ááh Bito'
K'aabizhii
Dzik Má'oodilii
Niinah Mizaad
Tsé Lichí'í Dah 'az-
kání
T'iis Názbas

FORT DEFIANCE ***

Tséhootscoí

TOADLENA ***

Tó Háálí

Crystal *
Hunters Point *
Pine Springs *

Tó Níits'ííí
Tsé Náshchii'
T'iis 'íí'áhi

Naschitti *
Nava **
Sanostee ++

Nahashch'idí
Bis Deez'áhi
Tsé 'Aknaózt'íí

FORT WINGATE ***

Shash Bitoo

TONATCHI ***

Tóhaach'í'

Baca *
Cheechilgeetho *
Iyanbito **
Pinedale *
Thoreau *
Jones Ranch ++

Kin Ligaai
Chéch'il Yaa
'Ayání Bito'
Tó Béchwiisgani
Dlò'áyázhí
(?)

Coyote Canyon *
Trin Lakes *
TUBA CITY ***
Bellemont **
Chilchinbeto ++
Denehotso *
Kaibeto *
Kayenta *
Hoenave **
Navajo itn. *
Shonto *

Ma'ii Tééh Yitlizhí
Tsé Náhadzoh
Tó Naneesdizi
Ná'ázt'í'
Tsiilchin Bii' Tó
Denihootso
K'ai' Bii' Tó
Tó Dínéeshzhee'
Kin Ligaai
Naatsis'aan
Shág' Tóhí

*** Large Boarding School and
Area Headquarter (Sch. Supt.)
* Community Boarding School
** Day School
++ Trailer School

IN THE CLASSROOM

Let's all sit down. We will start the class now.

First we will have a roll call.

Answer loudly when your name is called.

This is called chalk.

This is called blackboard (or greenboard).

It is used to write on with chalk so everyone in the room can see it.

Take one chalk and pass to the blackboard.

Write this on the blackboard.

That is all. You may take your seats.

Let's get some papers to write on.

Write this on the paper.

I will check your answers.

What is this word?

Say it aloud.

Now say this one.

See the difference between them?

Here are some papers.

Here is a pencil.

Who does not have a pencil?

Write your name on your paper.

This is all the time we have.

Put your pencils and papers away.

Close all the windows.

'Ólta' Góne'

T'áá 'ánóltso dah dinohbìh. K'ad da'íídíiltah.

'Áltsé danihidí'dóojiil.

Danihi'dójiigo yéego 'ádadohní.

Díí chalk wolyé.

Díí blackboard (or greenboard) wolyé.

Chalk t'éiyá bee bik'i na'adzo, 'áko kóne'é naháaztánígíí t'áá 'altso dayoo'í.

Chalk t'áá'á'ígíí nídahohláahgo blackboard bich'í' daohsìh.

Díí 'ádaahlééh blackboard bikáa'gi.

T'áá 'ákódí, k'ad dah nídinhbìh.

Naaltsoos la' hadahohníí bikáa' nida'doohsoh.

Díí naaltsoos bikáa'gi 'ádaahlééh.

'Áltsogo 'ádaahláaígíí nihá dadínéesh'íil.

Díí ha'át'íí níigo bik'e'eshchí?

Yéego bee 'ádadohní (speaking to group).

Díí bee 'ádíní k'ad (speaking to one).

Bee 'ak'áa 'át'éhígíísh bik'ida- 'dootá?

K'óo naaltsoos la'.

K'óo bee 'ak'e'elchíhí la' sitá.

Háílá bee 'ak'e'elchíhí bee 'ádin?

Nininaaltsoos nihízhí' bikáa' 'ádaahle'.

T'áá 'ákódí, k'ad 'áají' 'i'oolkid.

Bee 'ak'e'elchíhí dóo naaltsoos hazhó'ó ninádahoh'níil.

Tséso' danída'dolkaal t'áá altso.

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Fort Sill Indian School
Lawton, Oklahoma

Intermountain School
Brigham City, Utah

Phoenix Indian School
Phoenix, Arizona

Riverside Indian School
Anadarko, Oklahoma

Sherman Institute
Riverside, California.

Nléi t'á'ó'di da'ólta' ha'níní'gí
 'ádaat'éegi t'áásh ní' b'ééhózin?

Dooda, doo shił béełhózin da.

'Akoo', t'áá 'á'ch'íí'dígo baa hani'
diists'a'.

Dikwii sha' 'olta'ji' nininiik
'akchini?

Naaki 'ólta'ji' ninishniik. La'
'at'ééd dóó la' 'éi' ashkii,
'At'ééd sha' 'éi' daayoolyé?

Marie Yazhie wolyé.

'Ashkii sha' 'éí daayoolyé?

John Denet Yazhie wolyé.

'Ashkii sha' 'éí. díkwíí binááhai?

Táá'ts'áadah binááhai.

Háí nídízídígíí biyi' bi'dizhchí?

Wóózhch'íid deikninígíí neeznáágóó
yookkáalgo bi'dizhchí 1939 yéedáá'.
Bibéézh shá' 'éí díkwíí bi-number?

Jó kőp, díí bí bibéézh.

Yá'át'ééh bibéézh bá yíni'ánigíí,
naaltsoos t'éiyá ndi 'aldó' bee
'ééhózin. 'Ákót'éego dabiká'ágíí doo
'altaa nánídah da.

'aakta nanidah da.

ENROLLMENT IN OFF-RESERVATION SCHOOLS (continued)

Your children are entering the Special Five-Year Program 'Ashdla' Nááhaijǫ́ 'íhoo'aah wolyéhígíí yiniyé deezh'áázh na'áłchíní.

They should return to the same school every year until the five year program is completed. Bini' t'áá 'ákwe'é t'éiyá 'ólta' yinii-yé nináhát'aashgo díí 'ashdla' nááhaijǫ́ 'íhoo'aah ha'nínígíí yííghah 'adoohleel.

WAYS OF TRANSPORTATION

By train	kp' na'albaasii bee	By plane	chidí naat'a'í bee
By automobile	chidí bee	By truck	chidítsoh bee
By wagon	tsinaabaas bee	By horseback	łíí' bee
By boat	tsinaa'eel bee	By bicycle	dzi'izí bee

Where do you get your drinking water? Tó daahdlánígíí shá' háádéé' 'ádaal'í?

We haul it by wagon from the mission. 'Éé' neishoodiidéé' tsinaabaas bee nidahiigeesh.

Where do you get your wood? (or coal) Nihichizh shá' 'éí háádéé' 'ádaal'í? (leejin)

We hire a truck and get them from Black Mountain. Chidítsoh bik'é nináda'iilyéehgo Dziki-jiin bigháá'déé' nihá ch'íyiyeeh.

What do you do when the roads are bad? 'Atiin ndahonitł'a dahaleehgo shá' 'éí ha'át'íí chodaal'í?

When the roads are bad we depend on our team and wagon. 'Atiin ndahonitł'a dahaleehgo 'éí nihi-tsinaabaas t'éiyá bada'iiníidłíí łeh.

Is this road passable by cars? Díísh t'áá yá'át'éehgo 'atiin chidí bee?

If there is no water in the wash the cars can make it. Bikooh góyaa tó doo níłíí dago t'éiyá chidí ha'náa ninádaalwo'.

How can I get back on the main road? Háajigo 'íiyisíí 'atiiníí' ch'ééhoní-t'í' kodóó?

You will have to turn around and go back the way you came to get back on the main road. The road is washed out beyond here. Nát'áá' t'áá níł 'íłwod yéegóó níł ní'-deeswodgo t'éiyá 'íiyisíí 'atiiníí' 'anídííłáál. Modóó łá' 'áajigo 'atiin ndi 'éí dahodéé' éel lá.

I need some water for the radiator. Tó łá' nisin háadi yee' łá'. Chidí tó sít's'áá' bíí' 'ásdíd lá.

My car is hot. Chidí bikee' dííłígíí baa díí'aahgo t'óó 'íí'si'án'gíí shá bəh níní'aah?

Will you take this tire off and put the spare on for me? T'áá baa 'áholyá, 'oyaa 'anát'áhi doo hózhó yá'át'éeh d.

Be careful, the jack is not too good. Bikooh goyaa chidí sít's'áá' séí (hash-tł'ish) yíí' nidineelwod. Níłíí' daats'í bee shá háádíídzíís?

My car is stuck in the sand (or mud) down in the wash. Will you pull me out with your horses?

(continued on next page)

NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL (continued)

How often are the elections held?

Elections are held every four years.

Who is the councilman from your district?

The councilman from our district is

Can he speak English?

Yes, he can speak some English.

No, he cannot speak English.

When will the Tribal Council meet again?

The Tribal Council will meet again next month.

In which building does the council meet?

It meets in the hogan-shaped council house.

May we visit the council meeting?

Yes, visitors are welcome.

What is taken up at the council meeting?

An agenda is written designating the things to be taken up by the council.

Daanizah ninahálzhishgo hastóí naaltsoos bá 'anídaha'nił?

Díí' ninaháhaahgo naaltsoos bá 'anídaha'nił hastóí.

Mi nanínáhidóó shá' 'éí hái béesh baah dah si'ání niłí?

Naashánádéé' béesh baah dah si'ání niłínígíí wolyé.

Bilagáanaash yidiits'a'?

'Aoo', t'áá 'áah'íídigo bilagáana bizaad yidiits'a'.

Dooda, Bilagáana bizaad doo yidiits'a' da.

Hastóí béesh baah dah naaz'ánígíí hahgo 'álah náánádleeł?

Hastóí béesh baah dah naaz'ánígíí ní-deezidgo 'álah náánádleeł.

Hái kinígíí shá' hastóí yíi' 'álah ná-dleeł?

Hooghan nahalingo názbąsgo si'ánígíí yíi' 'álah ná-dleeł.

'Álah 'áleeł góne' danihidoonáál, t'áash béehaz'á?

'Aoo', dahanáál, doo baa hóchí' da.

Ha'át'ííshá' baa nínádahat'ííh 'álah ná'ádleełgo?

Hastóí yaa nídadóot'íízi naaltsoos bá bikáá' 'ánál'ííhgo 'éí bitah hoolzhishgo yaa nínádaat'ííh.

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Who makes up the Advisory Committee?

The Advisory Committee is made up of nine elected members of the regular Tribal Council.

What is the duty of the Advisory Committee?

This is a special group made up to study proposals. These proposals are then usually referred to the general council.

What is taken up at the Advisory Committee meetings?

Hastóí náhást'éí sinilí ha'nínígíí daayit'éego níná'nił?

Hastóí béesh baah dah naaz'ání danilínígíí la' baah haa'niłgo 'éí náhást'éí Sinilí danilí.

Hastóí náhást'éí Sinilí danilínígíí shá' ha'át'íí bindaanish?

T'áadoo lo'é hadahat'éehii 'áítsó nayi-k'í yádaalti'. 'Áadóó 'índa hastóí béesh baah dah naaz'ání danilínígíí t'áá 'át'é 'álah ná-dleełgo naaltsoos yee yiyaa nida-yiinííł.

Náhást'éí Sinilí 'álah ná-dleełgo ha'á-t'íí yaa nínádaat'ííh?

ADVISORY COMMITTEE (continued)

An agenda is written up of the things to be taken up!

T'áadco le'é baa nídahódóot'íííí naaltsoos bee bá nínáaltsosgo 'éí yaa nínádaat'ííh.

When does the Advisory Committee meet?

Hastóí náhást'éí Sinilí danilínígíí hahgo 'álah nádleeh?

It meets when there is a need.

Baa ndahódóot'íííí haleehgo t'áá 'ak-tso bida'alningo 'álah nádleeh.

Can we visit the Advisory Committee meetings?.

Náhást'éí Sinilí 'álah yilcehgo t'áásh bíł yah 'anída'aldah?

Yes, visitors are welcome.

'Aoo', t'áá bíł yah 'anída'aldah.

AT THE TRADING POST

I need a pair of shoes.

Ké ła' nisin.

What size would you like?

Díkwíí yígíí nínizin?

I am not sure, but I would like to try on a size 5.

Díkwíí yígíí shíí shííghah hóla, haa'í shə' 'ashdla'ágíí 'ááíneesh'áah.

How much does it cost?

Díkwíí bəəh 'ííí?

How much does this jacket cost?

Díí 'éétsoh díkwíí bəəh 'ííí?

It costs \$6.95.

Hastáá béeso dóo bí'áá náhást'éí doo-tł'izh dóo bí'áá łitso bəəh 'ííí.

That is too much.

'Ayóo 'íííí lá.

I don't have enough money.

Shibéeso doo bííghah da.

I don't have any change.

T'áá 'ak'aanígíí shee 'ádin.

I have some change but it is not enough.

T'áá 'ak'aanígíí ła' shee hółóó ndi doo bííghah da.

Give me a pound of coffee.

Gohwéén t'áááá'í dah hidédlo'ígíí ła' shaa ní'aah.

I also need some sugar.

'Áshííh líkan dó' ła' nisin.

How much sugar would you like?

'Áshííh líkan daanítsooígíí nínizin?

I'll take a five pound sack.

'Ashdla' dah hidédlo'ígíí ła' shaa níłtsóos.

How much is a fifty pound sack of flour?

'Ak'áán 'ashdladiin dah hidédlo'ígíí shə' díkwíí bəəh 'ííí.

I'll take two loaves of bread.

Dááh naakigo shaa díínił.

How much are potatoes today?

Mimasíitsoh lá k'ad daayit'éego bəəh 'ííí?

AT THE TRADING POST (continued)

A one hundred pound sack of potatoes is \$5.00 today.

How much a yard is this goods?

The velvet is \$2.00 a yard.

The prints are 70¢ a yard.

How much is it all together?

How much is a bale of hay?

Hay is \$2.00 a bale.

Will you give me a cardboard box to put my things in?

Nimasiitsoh neeznádiin dah hidédle'go héél 'ádaalyaa yígíí 'ashdla' béeso bááh 'ííí dííjǵ.

Díí naak'a'at'áhi lá díkwígo tsin naaztǵ?

Naak'a'at'áhi dishooígíí naaki béesogo tsin naaztǵ.

Naak'a'at'áhi daalkizhígíí 'éí tsos-ts'id dootǵ'izhgo tsin naaztǵ.

T'áá 'át'ego lá díkwíí bííghah k'ad?

Tǵ'oh lá díkwíí bááh 'ííí?

Tǵ'oh t'ááká'í si'ánígíí naaki béeso bááh 'ííí.

Naaltsoos tsits'aa' la' shaa ni'aah shiyéél bííh yishníí?

Merchandise

'Ak'áán - flour

'alóós - rice

bááh - bread

nímasii - potatoes

naa'olǵ - beans

háshk'aan - bananas

ch'il kitsxooí - oranges

'abe' - milk

mandagíiya - butter

bisóodi - bacon

tǵ'oh naadǵǵ' - wheat

bááh dá'áka'í - crackers

tódilghxoshí - sodapop

nát'oh - tobacco

nát'oh bíí da'asdisígíí, cigarettes

tsitǵ'éí - matches

'áshǵh - salt

bíí 'é'él'íní - baking powder

gohwééh - coffee

taoskaal - oatmeal

ch'il kichxí'í - tomatoes

didzétsoh - peaches

t'cééh jiyáán - water-melon

'ak'ah - lard, shortening

géeso - cheese

naadǵǵ' - corn

tǵ'oh waa'í - hay

bááh kílání - cakes, cookies

'Ak'ésdisí - candy

nát'oh yildeekígíí - snuff

nát'ostse' - pipe

táláwosh - soap

'áshǵh líkan - sugar

bááh bíí 'ál'íní - yeast

dééh - tea

'ak'áán dich'ízhí - cornmeal

bilasáana - apples

ch'il na'atǵ'o'íi - grapes

ta'noesk'ání - musk melon, cantaloup

'atsǵ' - meat

'ayéézhii - eggs

naayízí - pumpkin

tǵ'oh nanool'chí - oats

Jéíi - jam, jelly, etc.

dá'ákaz bitoo' - syrup

nát'oh yit'aakígíí - chewing tobacco

tsigháala - cigars

bec 'ádíltǵahí niltóóligíí - vaseline

AT THE TRADING POST (continued)

bee 'ádiltzahí sisi'ígíí, Vicks, Metholatum	táláwosh bee 'iigisí - laundry soap	bee 'ádít'oodí - towels
bé'ázhóó' - combs, hair- brush	bií' 'adéest'íí' - mirror	woo' bee yich'iishí - tooth- brush
dikos 'azee' - cough medicine	tsiits'iin diniih azee', aspirin tablets	ké bee néilzhíhí - shoe pol- ish (black)
ké bee néilchíhí - shoe polish (brown)	ké bee néilgáhí - shoe polish (white)	ké t'óół - shoe strings
bee ná'álkadí - threads	tsah ts'ósi - needles	béesh ná'álkadí bitsah - sew- ing machine needles
'il 'adaalkaali, nails	ké bił 'adaalkaali - shoe tacks	íí' bikee' - horse shoe
béesh 'adishahí - barbed wire	tseníł - an ax	íí' bikee' bił 'adaalkaali - horseshoe nails
leezh bee hahalkaadi - shovel	bee náhwíidzídí - rake	'aní't'i' bił 'adaalkaali - fence staples
'alts'áá' deeníní - pick	t'oh bee naaljookí - pitchforks	t'oh bee hilghaali - scythe
béesh 'áts'ózi - bailing wire	tsinaabqas - wagon	'alts'áá' deeníní nteelígíí - mattock
bee nahwiildlaadi, plow	'ak'inaazt'i' - harness	t'óół - rope
'azáát'i'í - bridles	íí' biyéél - saddle	'ak'i dah yi'niki - saddle blanket

SILVERSMITHING

What are you doing?	Ha'át'íí shq' baa naniná?
I am flattening out the silver.	Béesh zigaii 'aqabí'dishne'.
What is it going to be?	Ha'át'íí shq' 'áníléehgo?
I am making a concho belt for my daughter.	Shitsi' sis yázhí bá 'áshłóéh.
What is this?	Díí shq' 'éí ha'át'íí 'át'é?
That is called a pendant and it hangs at the center of a silver necklace.	'Ei názhahí wolyé, yoo' nímazi yaa nahílláhági baqah dah naaztá.
That is a beautiful ring.	'Ei yoostah nizhóní.
How much is this silver belt with turquoise settings?	Díí sis dootł'izhií báníí' naazniligíí shq' díkwíí baqah 'íí?
The smaller one is worth \$75.00.	'Áts'íísi'ígíí toost'idiin dóó bi'aa 'ashdla' béeso baqah 'íí.
The larger size is worth twice as much.	Ntsaaígíí 'éí naakidi 'ákónanéelaa'go baqah 'íí.
What kind of beads are these?	Díí shq' 'éí ha'át'íí yoo' shíí 'át'é?
Those are coral beads.	Yoo' kichí'í wolyé.

SILVERSMITHING (continued)

How much is this turquoise necklace?

It is worth \$150.00.

How and when did the Navajos acquire the art of silversmithing?

According to some of the old Navajos the art of silversmithing was introduced into the tribe by the Mexicans about one hundred years ago.

Where did the Navajos get their silver in the early days since they have no silver mines in their country?

In the early days Mexican silver dollars were purchased, which were worth forty-five to sixty cents of United States money.

What did the Navajos used when they could not get silver?

Before silver was plentiful copper and brass were used.

Where did the Navajos get copper and brass?

They were purchased at the trading posts in the form of wire or small sheets, or taken from kettles and pans.

Are the Mexican pesos still available?

No, the Mexican pesos are no longer available.

Where do the silversmiths get their silver now.

They buy them from the traders in the form of slugs, wire and sheets.

Díí yoo' dootł'izhii t'éiyánágíí dí-
kwíí báh 'ííí?

T'ááánádi neeznádiin dóó bí'áá 'ash-
dladiin béeso báh 'ííí.

Ts'idá hádąą' dóó daayit'ógo Naabeehó
béesh zigaii yitsid nídeidiilá jini?

Hastóí ła' 'ádaanigo díí béesh zigaii
bina'anishígíí neeznádiin daats'í náálai
yéedąą' Naakaii bits'áádóó bídahojiił'ąą'
jini daani.

Dine bikóyah bikaa'gi béesh zigaii haa-
gééígíí 'adin lá, 'áko shą' 'ííí 'ázk'i-
dąą' háádęę' béesh zigaii 'ádajil'íigo da-
dzitsid nt'ée'?

'Áłk'idąą' Naakaii bibéeso díí' doo-
tł'izh dóó bí'áá litso dóó dego hodees-
'áago, hastąą dootł'izh da báh da'íííigo
ndajiiłniingo 'éí dadzitsid nt'ée' lá.

Béesh zigaii bídin dahó,éé'go shą' 'éí
ha'át'íí dadzitsid ẖeh nt'ée' Naabeehó?

Béesh ligaii t'ahdoo ts'idá dahaleeh-
dąą' 'éí béesh ẖichíi'ii dóó béesh litsoii
da dadzitsid nt'ée' lá.

Béesh ẖichíi'ii dóó béesh litsoii shą'
'éí háádęę' 'ádajil'íigo dadzitsid nt'ée'?

Díí béesh ẖichíi'ii dóó béesh litsoii
naalyéhé bá dahóoghángóó ndahaniih nt'ée',
dóó 'ásaa' béesh ẖichíi'ii bee 'ádaalyaa
yígíí da ninádajiijáahgo 'éí dadzitsid
nt'ée' lá.

Naakaii bibéesoósh t'ahdii dahólę?

Dooda, Naakaii bibéeso wolyéhę k'ad
'ádaadin.

Diné da'atsidígíí shą' 'éí háádęę'
béesh zigaii 'ádeil'í?

Naalyéhé bádahóoghándóó ndahaniih díí
béesh zigaii, ła' dadik'áago, ła' 'éí
béesh 'áłts'ózi nahalingo nídahineesh-
zhéc'gó, 'ía' 'éí 'ádąalt'ąą'ígó ndahaniih

alum (saline rocks) -
tsédik'ęęzh

anvil - bik'i 'atsidí

bellows - bee 'alzokí

belt, silver - béesh zi-
gaii sis

bougward - k'eet'oh

cold chisel - bee 'iikaałí necklace, silver - yoo'
nínazí

concho - sis yázhí pendant, crescent shaped -
názhaní

copper - béesh ẖichíi'ii pliers or tongs - bee 'ótsagi

crucibles - bíí' 'adilyíhí ring - yoostsah

drill - bee 'aghá da'dil- scale, weighing - bee dah
taasí ní'diidłohí

(continued on next page)

SILVERSMITH (continued)

bracelet - látsíní	ear rings - jaatł'óól	silver - béesh kigaii
brass - béesh kitsoii	files - bee 'ach'iishí	snips, shears, scissors, - béesh 'ahédilí
bridles, silver - béesh kigaii 'aniitł'óól	hammer - bee 'atsidí	spoons, silver - béesh kigaii 'adee'
brooch - 'il dah nátlíhí	hatband, silver - ch'ah bináz'áhí	stamps or dies - bee 'ak'í da'alchí'í
buttons, silver - yoo nikchíní	Mexican silver dollar - Naakadi bil'eeso	tie clasp - zéedéet'í'í-bik dah nátlíhí
charcoal - t'eesh	molds - bii' ya'iyidzídí	wire tongs - tsíid bee naa- jaahí

WEAVING

What are you doing?	Ha'át'íí shá' baa naniná?
I am picking cockleburs out of the wool.	Ta'neets'chii 'aghaa' baah yists'í'.
What is your grandmother doing?	Nimá sání shá' 'éí ha'át'íí yaa naaghá?
My grandmother is loosening up the matted wool to get it ready for carding.	Shimá sání 'éí 'éghaa' daniimasígíí nídiktó'ííh haaidínóokcház biniiyé.
What does she use to card wool?	Ha'át'íí shá' yee 'aghaa' hanéinilcha'?
She uses wool-cards which we buy at the trading post.	Bee ha'nilchaadi naalyénc bádahooghan- dóo nahliilniih 'éí yee háa'nílcha'.
What's the next step after the wool is carded?	'Aghaa' hazinilcha' dóo haanáajil'íh?
Next comes the spinning.	'Áádóó 'aghaa' yidizígíí baa halzhish.
What do you use for spinning, I don't see any spinning wheel?	Ha'át'íí shá' 'éí bee da'ohdiz, háadi lá bee 'adizí nidanit'isígíí ka' si'áá lá nisingo ch'éeh nahgóó minashgai.
Navajos do not use spinning wheel.	Bee 'adizí nánit'isígíí doo yee da'a- diz da Naabehó.
This smooth round stick, about 2 feet long and this flat disc of wood, about 4 or 5 inches in diameter with a small hole in the center is all they need.	Díí tsin 'áts'óózí níyizígíí dóó díí tsin 'áts'áá'ágo nábasgo 'akní'gi 'áts- ts'íí'ágo bighá hoodzánígíí t'éiyá bee da'iidiz.
How do you use them?	'Áko shá' daayit'ée, o bee da'ohdiz?
The stick is passed through this little hole and the whorl (disc) is securely fastened about 5 or 6 inches from the lower end of the stick.	Díí tsin 'áts'óózígíí kwii bighá hoo- dzání gónc' bighá dzítsih dóó nildzilgo baah níji'áán wó ahjigo.
Then what do you do?	'Áádóó shá' daajil'íh?
Then you are ready for spinning.	'Áádóó t'áá 'áko 'izniidis.

(continued on next page)

WEAVING (continued)

How do you spin wool with it?

'Áádóó shá' daayit'éego bee da'jidiz?

You sit on the ground like this. Take the spindle in your right hand and a piece of carded wool in your left. Stick the upper end of the staff through one end of the carded wool and with a few turns it will catch fast. By pulling and working the wool with your left hand the wool is stretched out into a long strand, at the same time the staff is twirled with the fingers of the right hand.

Then the yarns are washed with soapweed (yucca root) or commercial soap.

The yarn is then dyed in any desired color.

What do you use to dye the wool?

Commercial dyes are commonly used now-a-days, but vegetable dyes were used in the early days.

What is your mother making?

She is weaving a saddle blanket.

This is a beautiful rug.

How much is it worth?

It is not mine. It belongs to my (elder) sister.

Do you know how to weave rugs?

Yes, I know how to weave.

Kót'éego ni'dóó dzizáago bee da'-jidiz. Wísh'náájígo bee 'adizí dash-diitíh dóó nishtl'ajígo 'éí 'aghaa' hanoolchaadígíí lá' dashdiil'één. Díí tsinígíí bílatahgi báh dah jiléén dóó tsinígíí nízoolhisgo t'áá 'áko bik'í-diitas. Nishtl'ají 'aghaa' bee náás dzoots'pgo, nish'náájí 'éí bec ní'-dzoolhisgo t'áá hó dzinínígíí 'át'éego 'aghaa' 'ákk'ídzíiltas.

'Áádóó 'aghaa' hadaasdzígíí tsá'ás-zi' doodaii' tálawosh bee 'ígíí kindéé' ndahaníhígíí da bee dziigis.

'Áádóó 'ánda t'áá hó jínínígíí 'át'éego 'aghaa' 'a'á 'ádaat'éego 'ájiil'íh.

Ha'át'íí shá' 'éí 'aghaa' 'a'á 'áa-t'eezii bec 'ál'í?

K'ad kindéé' ndahaníhígíí t'éiyá bee da'iilchííh, 'ákk'ídzí 'éí ch'il 'áztah 'áat'eezii dajilbéezhgo 'éí bec da'jiilchííh nt'ée' 'lá.

Himá shá' ha'át'íí 'íil'één?

'Ak'i dah yi'níí yitl'ó.

Doo lá dó' díí diyogí nízóní da.

Dílawíí lá bááh 'íí?

Doo shí da. Shádí bí.

Diyogíísh t'áá 'áníí'í?

'Aoo', diyogí 'ál'í bááhasin.

wool - 'aghaa'

rug - diyogí

batten comb - bee 'adzool'

gray - libáhágíí

warp - nancolzhoo'

distaff - bee 'adizí

brown - dibéłchí'í

sash - sis lichí'í

loom - dah 'iistl'ó

black - zizhínígíí

yarn - 'aghaa' yisdizígíí log band - jánézhí

red - lichí'í

carded wool - 'aghaa' hair cord - tsiitl'óól hanoolchaad

yellow - zitsooígíí

wool cards - bee ha'níí- women's dresses - bíil chaadí

white - zigaaígíí

batten-stick - bee ník'íí- saddle blanket - 'ak'i dah níltzish yi'níí

POINTS OF INTEREST IN THE NAVAJO COUNTRY AND ADJACENT REGIONS

Tséyi' (Canyon de Chelly)
Chinle, Arizona.

'Ane'é Tséyi' (Canyon Del Muerto)
Near Chinle, Arizona.

Tsé Bíyah 'Anii'áhi (Chaco Canyon)
38 miles north of Crownpoint, N. Mex.

Tsé Bii'ndzisgai (Monument Valley)
20 miles north of Kayenta, Arizona.

Bidáá' Ha'azt'i' (Grand Canyon)
60 miles north of Williams, Arizona.

Naasht'ézhí (the Zuni Pueblo) 40 miles
south of Gallup, New Mexico.

Gad Deelzha or Nóóda'á Dziil (Mesa Verde
National Park) 11 miles east of
Cortez, Colorado.

Kinteel (Aztec Ruins) 14 miles east of
Farmington, New Mexico.

Tsé'k'i Na'asdzooí (El Morro National
Monument) Some 60 miles south of Gallup,
New Mexico.

Tsé Ndoolzhaaí or Tsídii Mabitiiin
(Dinosaur Canyon). Some 14 miles
east of Cameron, Arizona.

Bitát'ah Kin (Betatakin) Some 38 miles
north of Tonaletta, Arizona.

Ts'ah Bii'kin (Inscription House) 47
miles north of Tuba City, Arizona.

Tsé Nani'áhi (Rainbow Natural Bridge)
7 1/2 miles north of Tuba City, Arizona is
the Rainbow Lodge. 14 miles by trail
from the lodge in broken and deep can-
yon country of southern Utah is the
natural bridge.

Halchiítahí (Painted Desert) 25 miles
east of Holbrook, Arizona.

Tsé Nástánii (Petrified Forest)
20 miles south of Painted Desert.

Tsébit'a'í (Shiprock Pinnacle) 13 miles
southwest of Shiprock, New Mexico visible
for many miles from all directions.

HOPI INDIAN RESERVATION north of Winslow, Arizona (13 Villages)

AGENCY: Keams Canyon, Arizona

First Mesa:

Hano (Naashashí)

Polacca (?)

Sichomovi ('Ayahkin)

Walpi (Deez'áají')

Second Mesa:

Mishongnovi (Tsétsohk'id)

Shipaulovi (")

Toreva (")

Shungopovi (Kin Haazt'i')

Third Mesa:

Old Oraibi (Oozáí Hasání)

New Oraibi (Oozáí)

Hotevilla (Tá'ohchin Tó)

Bacabi (Tá'ohchin Tó Biyáázh)

Hoencopi ('Oozáí Hayázhí) near Tuba City, Arizona

CARDINAL NUMBERS

1 t'áálá'í (láa'ii)	20 naadiin	40 dízdiin
2 naaki	21 naadiin lá'	50 'ashdladiin
3 táá'	22 naadiin naaki	60 hastáidiin
4 díí'	23 naadiin táá'	70 tsosts'idiin
5 'ashdla'	24 naadiin díí'	80 tseebíidiin
6 hastáá	25 naadiin 'ashdla'	90 náhást'éidiin
7 tsosts'id	26 naadiin hastáá	100 t'ááláhádi neeznádiin
8 tseebíí	27 naadiin tsosts'id	150 t'ááláhádi neeznádiin dóó bi'áá 'ashdladiin
9 náhást'éí	28 naadiin tseebíí	500 'ashdladi neeznádiin
10 neeznáá	29 naadiin náhást'éí	1,000 t'ááláhádi mííl
11 lá'ts'áadah	30 tádiin	1,000,000 t'ááláhádi mííl ntsoaígíí
12 naakits'áadah	31 tádiin dóó bi'áá t'áázá'í	41,533,872 dízdiin dóó bi'áá t'áálá- hádi mííl ntsoaígíí dóó bi'áá 'ashdladi neeznádiin dóó bi'áá tádiin dóó bi'áá táadi mííl dóó bi'áá tsee- bíidi neeznádiin dóó bi'áá tsosts'idiin dóó bi'áá naaki
13 táá'ts'áadah	32 tádiin dóó bi'áá naaki	
14 díí'ts'áadah	33 tádiin dóó bi'áá táá'	
15 'ashdla'áadah	34 tádiin dóó bi'áá díí'	
16 hastá'áadah	35 tádiin dóó bi'áá 'ashdla'	
17 tsosts'idts'áadah	36 tádiin dóó bi'áá hastáá	
18 tseebíits'áadah	37 tádiin dóó bi'áá tsosts'id	
19 náhást'éits'áadah	38 tádiin dóó bi'áá tseebíí	
	39 tádiin dóó bi'áá náhást'éí	

THE SEASONS

<u>Spring</u>	<u>Daan</u>	<u>Fall</u> (Autumn)	<u>'Aak'ee</u>
During the spring	Daago	During the fall	'Aak'eego
During last spring	Daadáá'	During last fall	'Aak'eedáá'
<u>Summer</u>	<u>Shí</u>	<u>Winter</u>	<u>Hai</u>
During the summer	Shíigo	During the winter	Haigo
During last summer	Shíídáá'	During last winter	Haidáá'

THE MONTHS OF THE YEAR

January	Yas Nílt'ees	July	Ya'iishjáástsoh
February	'Atsá Biyáázh	August	Bini 'Ant'ááts'ózi
March	Wóózhch'ííd	September	Bini 'Ant'ááts'oh
April	T'ááchil	October	Ghaáji'
May	T'ááts'oh	November	Níłch'its'ósi
June	Ya'iishjááashchilí	December	Níłch'itsoh

THE DAYS OF THE WEEK

Sunday	Damíigo	Thursday	Damíigo dóó dí'í jí
Monday	Damíigo biiskári	Friday	Damíigo dóó 'ashdla'a jí
Tuesday	Damíigo dóó naaki jí	Saturday	Yiskáago Damíigo or
Wednesday	Damíigo dóó tági jí		Damíigo Yázhí

MONEY (béeso)

1 ¢	t'áálá'í sindáoo	50¢	díí yáál
5¢	litso	55¢	díí yáál dóó bi'aa litso
10¢	t'áálá'í dootł'izh	75¢	hastáá yáál
15¢	giinsi	\$1.00	t'áálá'í béeso
20¢	naaki dootł'izh	\$1.53	t'áálá'í béeso dóó bi'aa díí yáál
25¢	naaki yáál		dóó bi'aa táá' sindáoo

WARNING

Go slow, the road is slippery.	T'áá hazhóó'ógo, 'atiin 'ayóo nahateel.
Drive slow there are some wagons on the road ahead.	T'áá hazhóó'ógo nil 'oolwoł, niláajj' t'áá 'áyídígóo la' da'íbaas.
You will have to go back, the bridge is washed out.	Tsé'naa na'nízhooza 'íí'éeł lá, t'óó nát'áá' dah nídínidzáago 'éí yá'át'éeł.
Be careful, the road is very rocky from here.	T'áá baa 'áhólyá, kodóo 'ayóo tsétahgo 'atiin.
Watch the high centers.	'Ayóo leeya da'diitiin t'áá baa 'áhólyá.
Go back, the snow drifts are bad from here on.	Kodóo bil nihwiichíil dáadadeezhjił lá, t'óó t'áá' hanináhígíí 'éí yá'át'éeł.
There are logging trucks on the road.	Chidítsoh nástáan ndayiyeehígíí la'í ndaajeeh kodóo.
Get completely off the road if you want to park.	Hoł ni'íltláadgo hózhó 'atiin bits'á'- jílbaago yá'át'éeł.
No parking here.	Kwe'é doo nináda'abas da.
Do not forget to put your fire out before leaving.	Dah diináahgo kó' hazhó'ó dínííłtsis, t'ááká baa yóónéeł.
Do not throw cigarette from the car.	Chidí bee deiínóhkáahgo t'áadoo bikáá'- dée' nát'oh bidah 'adahohníí.

IN THE HOSPITAL

What is your trouble?	Ni sha' 'éí ha'át'íí biniiyé yíníyá?
I have a fever and a headache.	Shitsiits'iin díníí' dóo shítah honii- gaii.
Sit down here. We will take your temperature.	Kodóo dah nídaah. Niza'dootsih daayit'ée- go na'íłkid dooleel.
Put the thermometer under your tongue.	Nitsoo' biyaa góne' 'anitséeł 'azanátsihí. ✓
Now keep still for about three minutes.	K'ad 'áłtsé 'áhodíníłzée' táadi dah 'al- zhinji' daats'í. ✓
Let me take your pulse.	Nits'oos dah naaltalígíí ná yínishta'. ✓

(Continued on next page)

IN THE HOSPITAL (continued)

Have you been a patient at this hospital before?

Lahhásh kwii 'azee' nàah 'ál'íí nt'ée'?

Yes, I was here about two years ago.

'Aoo', naaki náahai yéedáá' kwii sédää nt'ée'.

What was wrong with you at that time?

'íídáá' shá' 'éí daanít'éego?

A horse threw me and I came here with a broken collarbone.

Ííí' nashíilgo'go shit'og k'é'élto' nt'ée' 'íídáá'.

Is your throat sore?

Nidáyí'ásh hashch'íí'?

Yes, my throat is sore.

'Aoo', shidáyí' hashch'íí'.

Lay your head back and open your mouth wide.

Nitsiits'iin t'áá' kóníléehgo yéego dii-ch'ée'h.

Take your shirt off and let me listen to your heart.

Mi'ée' degj'ígíí hadiiltsóós, nijéí ná yísísts'áá'.

How old are you?

Díkwíí shá' ninááhai?

I am forty-two years old.

Dízdíin dóó bí'áá naaki shinááhai k'ad.

Lie down on this table.

Díí bikáá' dah níteeh.

Where does it hurt? Show me.

Haa'í lá neezgai? Bik'idiilnííh.

It hurts right here in my abdomen.

Kwe'é shibidgi neezgai.

Is it a steady pain, or does it come and go?

T'áásh lánági 'át'éego neezgai, lahda daats'í yóó 'análdoh?

It is a steady pain, but sometimes it is worse.

T'áá lánági 'át'éego diniíh, 'áko ndi lahda t'áá 'íiyisíí nánílgah.

How long have you had this swelling?

Hádáá' lá 'ádzaa díí kwii neezhchádígíí?

I have had it for ten days now.

K'ad neeznáá yiská t'áá neezhcháadgo.

You have appendicitis. Will you stay for an operation?

Nich'íí' bits'á ni'nísáá lá. T'áá kwii nighá doogish, t'áásh 'áko?

Must I have an operation? Could you just give me some medicines that will cure it?

Haghá gishgoósh t'éiyá yá'át'ée'h? T'óó daats'í bich'í' da'azee'íí lá' shaa díínií nisingo 'ádíshní?

Only an operation will get you well quickly.

Nighá gizhgo t'éiyá t'áadoo hodina'í yá'át'ée'h nídíídleek.

(Continued on next page)

IN THE HOSPITAL (continued)

How long must I stay after an operation?	Shighá gizhdóó daanízahjì' t'áá kwii náásédáa dooleek?
If everything goes well you will be out of here in seven days.	Nizhónígo ná bina'azhnishgo tsosts'id yiskáago ch'éédíidáál.
Are you constipated?	Nichaanish nées'ni'?
Yes, I am constipated.	'Aoo', ch'één biniyé nánishdaah.
No, I am not constipated.	Dooda, doo 'át'éé da.
Are your bowels loose?	Nichaanish tógo nighá nílí?
Yes, they are very loose.	'Aoo', tó tóí'á shighá nánah.
Your eyes look bad. How long were they like that?	Nináá' t'áá 'íiyisíi doo 'ákót'éé da. Hádáá' shá' 'ádzaa?
They were all right yesterday.	'Adáádáá' yá'át'ééh ni'.
We will have to put some medicine into them.	'Azee' ka' ná bąąh 'ályaago yá'át'ééh.
Take all your clothes off and put these pajamas on.	Ni'éé' t'áá 'aktso hadii'níilgo díi biih ninááh
You should not leave here until I say you can go.	K'ad nikinínááh nidiínidgo 'índa niki-díínáál 'íishjáá'.
You cannot leave now because you are still sick.	K'ad nikidíínáligíi 'éi dooda t'ahdii' nąąh dah haz'áago 'át'é.
If you leave now you will probably get sick again.	K'ad nikiéédíidáál ndi yéego 'ánáádíi'níil shá'shin.
We will give you a shot of medicine.	'Azee' ka' bíl naa'i'dootsih k'ad.
This will not hurt a bit.	Díi doo bik'e' neezgai da.
This may hurt a little bit.	Díi t'áá 'áłch'íidigo bik'e'eshch'íi' zeh.
This is going to hurt.	Díi t'áá yéego bik'e' neezgai.
Take one-teaspoon full of this medicine every two hours.	Naakidi 'ahéniná'álh'i'go díi 'azee' béesh 'adee'yázhí t'ááłánádi hadeezbingo 'áá nidiikáah dooleek.
That is all, I hope you feel fine tomorrow. If not, come back as soon as you can.	K'ad t'áá 'ákódi, yiskáago shíi yá'ání-t'ééh dooleek. Doodago 'éi, t'áá tsxíi'go 'áádéé' náádíidáál.

(Continued on next page)

IN THE HOSPITAL (continued)

Visiting Patients

How do you feel today?	Daa nít'é k'ad?
Oh, I feel much better today	K'ad t'áá yá'ánisht'ééh.
You are looking fine today.	K'ad 'índa yá'ánít'ééh nahonílin.
You will soon be well.	T'áadoo hodidoonaakí yá'át'ééh dííleeł.
You are getting better fast.	T'ahaa'go yá'át'ééh náádleeł lá.
You are a very good patient.	T'áá 'áni'di'nínígi 'át'éego 'azee' naah 'ál'íí nt'éé', 'áót'éego diné háká 'anál- wo'go baa 'ahéen 'ílíigo 'át'é.
You are now well.	K'ad yá'át'ééh nísínídlíí'.
You can go home now and take care of yourself.	K'ad nílááh náádáál dóo hazhó'ó 'ádaa 'áhólyá.

About the Baby

How old is the baby?	Hádáá' yizhchí díí 'awéé'?
He (she) is now ten months old.	Heeznáa bee nídeezid k'ad.
How long has the baby been sick?	Hádáá' shá' 'awéé' doo bitah hats'íí da silíí'?
He (she) became sick night before last.	'Átséetl'éédáá' bitah homigaii lá.
Any vomiting?	Nákwiish?
No, there is no vomiting.	Dooda, doo nákwí da.
Do you breast feed your baby?	T'áash ní nilt'o' 'awéé'?
No, I feed him with bottle.	Dooda, tózis yee 'ałt'o'.
Yes, I breast feed my baby.	'Aoo', shilt'o'.
What else do you feed the baby besides milk?	'Abe' dóo ha'át'íí shá' biyísá 'awéé'?
Milk is all he (she) gets.	'Abe' t'éiyá, 'áádóo ha'át'íhíi da 'éi doo biyíisá da
How many children do you have?	Díkwíí na'álchíní?
I have four children.	Díí' sha'álchíní.

(continued on next page)

IN THE HOSPITAL (continued)

When did you have had the baby examined by a doctor?

Hádqá' 'azee'ííl'íní ná deinéé'íí' díí
'awéé'?

I never had the baby^s examined.

T'ahdoo shá deiníł'íí da.

Are all your children vaccinated for smallpox?

Na'álchíníísh t'áá 'altso hadabi'dish-
ch'iizh?

Yes, they have all been vaccinated for smallpox but the little baby.

'Aoo', t'áá 'altso hadabi'dishch'iizh
ndi 'awéé' 'áalts'iisigíí 'éí t'ah dooda.

No, they never have been vaccinated.

Dooda, t'ahdoo hadabi'dich'iish da.

TUBERCULOSIS

You look thin, have you always been that way?

Nits'iiní la', da' t'áásh 'akónít'é?

No, I have lost some weight in the last six months.

Dooda, hastaa nídeeziddeedaa' t'aa nis-
tsxaaz nt'ee'.

How long have you been coughing?

Hádaá' shá' 'idini'nílkééz?

I have been coughing now for about six months.

K'ad hastââ nídeezid t'áá diskosgo.

Did you ever have had an X-ray taken of your chest?

Lahásh nijéí gónaa bighá'deeldláád?

No, I never had an X-ray taken of my chest.

Dooda, t'ahdoo shighá'deeldlaad da.

Yes, I have had an X-ray taken of my chest about three years ago.

'Aoo', táá' náahai y'ceddā' daats'í 'éiyá
shighá'deeldlāad ni'.

Will you get another X-ray taken of your chest next week at Ft. Defiance?

Damigo náá'ásdlii' dóó bik'iji' daa-
ts'i Téhootsoodi biniyé náádiídaa'zgo
nighá náádi' dooldla?

There is no use if I cannot get into the hospital, besides I live too far away.

T'áá shíí doo biniyóhé da, 'akóó 'azee-
'ádaal 'íí'góó hada 'deezbin t'éiyá dana 'ní,
'áádóó 'íí'í nízaadi kééhasht'í.

Yes, I will go as soon as I can.

Lá'aa, t'áá sníí nahí 'ákqó binliyé dee-sháál.

Do you spit up anything when you cough? Ha'át'ihii daash habíhidíikees zeh díl-
baga?

Ha'at'ihii daash habíhidílkees zeh díl-
kosgo?

(continued on next page)

TUBERCULOSIS (continued)

Yes, especially in the morning.

'Aoo', 'abínígo 'agháago.

Not so much since the warm weather.

Deesdoi náhásdlíí' dóo wóshdée' doo hózhó 'át'íí da silíí'.

Have you ever spit up any blood?

Hádáá' daash díł ła' habídiínílkééz?

Last winter I spit up a lot of blood, but there is no room for me in the hospital.

Haidáá' díł ła'í nabíhidiskees ít'ée', andí 'azee'ál'íí góne' doo haz'áa da ha'níigo biniinaa t'áadoo yah 'íiyáa da.

I started to spit up blood yesterday.

'Adáádaá' díł habídeeskééz. 'Éí baago That is why I want to go to the hospital. 'azee'ál'íí góo deesháál nisin k'ad.

VD CONTROL

Will you bring your husband to me for a blood test?

Nahastiin kwii bíł díí'ashgo bídíł bá dínóol'íí, t'áash 'áko?

My husband left me. I don't know where he is.

Hastiin 'alk'idáá' t'áá shits'áá' dah diiyáa ít'ée'. Háadi shíí naaghá hóla.

How many of your babies were born too soon?

Na'álchíní díkwíí t'áadoo 'áají' 'íil-kaahí ndahaazhchí?

My first baby came without any trouble. My second baby came too soon and did not live.

T'óo hahoolzhiizhdáá' yá'át'éengo 'ashéłchí. Naaki góne' yileehígíí 'éí t'áadoo 'áají' 'íilkaahí shéłchí, 'áko 'éí t'áadoo híina' da.

Do you have any discharge between your periods?

'Áají' 'anéílkaahgo t'áadoo le'é nání-dleehígíí bita'gíish 'aídó' t'áadoo le'é nighá nánah?

Yes, ever since the last baby was born.

'Aoo', 'akée'di 'ashéłchíídóo 'ákót'í silíí'.

Do you understand now why you must go for treatment right away?

T'áá tsxíłgo 'azee' naah 'ál'íí doo-leeł, biniiyé 'áhá'níinií 'éí k'ad níł bécénózin ya'?

Yes, I will go to see a doctor day after tomorrow.

'Aoo', k'ad shíł bécénózin, naakiiskáa-go 'azee'íí'íní ła' bich'í' deesháál.

(continued on next page)

VD CONTROL (continued)

Was your wife given a blood test before the baby was born.

'Asdzání bil nani 'aashígíish bidil bá néél'íí' díí 'awéé' t'ahdoo yichihéedáá'?

She had a blood test at Shiprock and we never heard if her blood was good or not.

Naat'áanii Néezdi bidil bá néél'íí', 'áko ndi t'áadoo bee nihil náhóóne' da.

No, she was not given a blood test. But when my wife felt sick before the baby was born we had a sing for her.

Dooda, t'áadoo bidil bá néél'íí' da. 'Áko ndi k'adé 'izhniilchínéedáá' hatah doo hats'íi dago hastóí dahataakígíí la' hak'i nahasáago bee yá'át'ééh nízísdíí'.

Do you remember how long ago it was that you had a little sore on your genitals.

Hádáá' shá' 'ei nijáadgizhgi lóód naah dah yists'id nt'ée', 'éish bécínílnih?

I do not remember ever having one.

Doo lóód la' 'ákwii shaah dah yilts'íi da hóla.

It was about two years ago, but it was cured quickly with Navajo medicine.

'Éí yee' naaki náahai yéedáá' t'éiyá 'ákódzaa nt'ée', 'áko ndi t'áadoo hodíí-na'í t'áá cinéjii 'azee'ígíí bee yá'át'ééh násdíí'.

Do you have a pus discharge and pain when you urinate?

Ná'idlishgoósh neezgai leh, his shísh leh 'akdó'?

Yes I had, until the doctor at Tuba City gave me a shot.

'Aoo' 'ákót'ée nt'ée', 'áko ndi Tó Naneesdizídi 'azee' bil shaa 'o'ootsi dóo t'áá 'áko doo 'át'ée da silíí'.

I would rather not tell such a thing to a woman.

'Asdzání jílíigo 'ákódaat'éíí bee hoł hodeeshniígíí baa yánisin.

How long ago did you received shots at Tuba City.

Ts'ídá Hádáá' 'azee' bil naa 'o'ootsi Tó Naneesdizídi?

Last year about this time.

Kóhoot'édáá' ts'ídá kwii nahalzhiishgo.

Do you know why you should have a blood test every six months?

Hastáá nínádizíigo nidil ná náníl'íih dooleek ha'nínígíí biníiyéíish níl bécínózin?

Yes, the doctor at Hams Canyon told me all about it.

'Aoo', shil bécínózin 'azee'íí'íni Lók'a' deeshjin honlyéedi pídánígíí t'áá 'át'ée yee shil nahasne'.

I feel well and I see no reason for being treated by a doctor.

Ha'át'íish dó' biníiyé 'azee' shaah 'ál'íí dooleek, jó doo 'ánisht'éné da.

(continued on next page)

VD CONTROL (continued)

Will you give me the name of the girl or woman who gave you this sickness so she can be treated too?

'Asdzání bits'áádóó naah dah hoo'ágíí 'aldó' 'azee' baah 'ádooníí, daa lá yoolyéé lá 'éí?

I don't know her name. I met her in Gallup.

Bízhí! doo bééhasin da. T'óó Ka'ní-zhoozhídi bíł 'ahidíí'áázh.

Her name is and she lives somewhere near

. wolyéé lá dóó hoolyéédoó t'áá 'ána-nígi haa'í shíí kééhat'í.

Will you tell me the names of any other people to whom you may have given this sickness?

Ní naah dah hoo'a' dóó bik'íj' bíł 'ahaa nínáadasínít'íj'íí 'éí haa daolyé?

If I tell you might tell my wife.

Níł hweeshe'go she'esdzaán bíł hodííł-nih shá'shin.

There is no one else, except my wife's younger sister who lives with us.

'Áádóó t'áadoo baa nínáásíst'íj'íí da, t'áá hazhó'ó 'asdzání bíł sékéhígíí bi-deezhí t'óiyá, 'éí t'áá bíł daníhighan.

Do you understand the danger to your wife and children if you refuse to have treatment?

T'áadoo 'azee' naah 'álnéhé t'óó t'áá 'akót'éego naah dah haz'áago bíł táadínáah-go kodóó na'áłchíní náádadooleelíí dóó 'asdzání bíł hínínáanii bee bích'í' naho-yíknáa dooleelígíísh níł bééhózin?

Yes I understand, and perhaps that is why our last baby did not live. I will go to a doctor at once.

'Aoo' k'ad shíł bééhózin, háálá 'éí bíníinaago 'awéé' 'akée'di yízhonínee t'áadoo híina' da shá'shin. K'ad t'áá tsxíígo 'azee'ííł'íní 2a' bích'í' deesháál

General Statement About The Navajos

The Navajo Indians are the largest Indian tribe in the United States. It is estimated that they number about 73,000 and are increasing at the rate of 1,500 or more each year.

The lands available to the Navajo Tribe consist of about 25,000 square miles and extend into three states - Arizona, New Mexico and Utah. The reservation is about the size of the state of West Virginia or New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, taken together. Many Navajo Indians live off the reservation on public domain allotments and on public domain land itself. Many live along the railroad, camping on land which they do not own.

Navajo land is made up of high plateaus, flat-top mesas, inaccessible buttes, deep canyons and sand and gravel washes. The river valleys are either canyons, or wideopen washes. The rocks are chiefly sedimentary in formation. The climate is arid, the vegetation sparse, and a very substantial part of the area may be classified as unsuitable for any productive use.

More than one and one-half million acres are too rough, inaccessible, or barren to be used even for grazing. Rainfall varies from about 5 inches a year in the lower elevations, to about 20 inches in the mountains, but much of it falls in torrential summer showers of short duration. Winters are cold, with some snowfall - occasionally there are heavy snows. In spring there are violent winds, with attendant dust storms. The summers are hot and dry.

The Navajos belong to the great Athabascan language family which extends from the Dene tribe in the Yukon Valley of Alaska, south to the Apachean groups, some of which extend to the borders of Mexico. It includes the Yellow Knife and Garsi in Southern Canada, and some smaller groups in California. Also, Tlingit and Haida in coastal Alaska are distant relatives.

The Navajos were first encountered by the Spanish in northern New Mexico, near the present Jicarilla Reservation. They appear to have moved westward onto the desert when they acquired horses about the time of the Pueblo rebellion in 1680. The Navajos intermarried with the Pueblos and probably learned weaving and agriculture from them. They became shepherds when they took possession of the sheep (originally obtained from Spain through Mexico) abandoned by the Pueblos, who fled their homes at the time of the rebellion.

For many years the Navajos lived by sheep and small patches of corn and small orchards which they planted in the few valleys of the area where they roamed. When they were hungry they stole more sheep and stole more corn from the Pueblos, and sometimes from the non-Indians. They also stole horses from the non-Indians.

To stop their depredations, the United States Army moved against the Navajos in 1863-64 and finally, under the leadership of Kit Carson, secured their surrender after destroying their fields, their orchards and their livestock. When they got hungry enough many of them surrendered and were taken to Folsom Redondo (Fort Sumner) in New Mexico. They were kept there four years. Finally, in 1868, the leaders signed a peace treaty with the United States. The Indians agreed to stay within certain geographic areas and not to molest Pueblos and non-Indians. The United States promised in return to provide certain educational and economic aids, which were specified in the treaty.

The Navajos were then marched back to their country, near what is now Fort Wingate, New Mexico, and a little later to Fort Defiance, Arizona. There they were given a total of 30,000 sheep and 4,000 goats, and were allowed to return to a portion of the country that had been their home.

When the Navajo people returned from Fort Sumner they were resettled on a reservation very much smaller than the area they had formerly occupied. The reservation boundaries were specified, however, and by the terms of the treaty the Navajos were required to remain within these limits. In many respects the area set aside for their use was of inferior quality. Much of the water and grasslands they had previously used lay beyond the reservation boundaries. Settlers were coming in to homestead lands adjacent to the reservation and there was constant friction between them and the Navajos. Either the Navajos poached on private property with their herds, or to stave off starvation, they killed cattle belonging to the settlers.

A rapid increase of livestock as well as of the human population on the reservation, coupled with exceptionally heavy rainfall in the mid 1880's upset the delicate balance of nature and began the excessive erosion that has scarred the Navajoland with gullies and deep arroyos. There was not enough forage for the livestock necessary to sustain the people. The land area was simply too small, and many of the people were forced by necessity to move beyond the reservation boundaries. Periodically the boundaries were extended to include new areas in which Navajos were already living. Thus, the reservation grew in size, but the resources added were still not sufficient.

Economic pressure, with the ever present specter of starvation, made it difficult at times to prevent the Navajos from raiding or from engaging in actual warfare with the white settlers. In fact some raiding parties were operating in the early 1870's in southern Utah.

During the past 80 years insufficient and overgrazed land has made the livestock industry increasingly inadequate as a basis for Navajo economy. Also, the failure of the American people to provide effective education for the Navajos during this period has left the Navajos ill-equipped to make economic adjustments and substitute other modes of livelihood for the declining livestock economy. Certain aspects of the Navajo problem have

changed over the course of the past 80 years. However, the problem remains today basically what it was in the past.

In the treaty of 1868 between the Navajos and the Government, the United States promised to provide a classroom and a teacher for every 30 Navajo children of school age; the Navajos in turn promised to see that their children attended school. This agreement was for not less than 10 years. Neither side did very much about it. With the return from Fort Sumner Navajos again scattered over the thousands of square miles of semi-desert lands. The Government opened one day school at Fort Defiance. It had about 11 children at first. Later it lost even these and was closed entirely for a brief time. The Navajos saw little need for an American type education.

Today these people unanimously support education and attendance is entirely voluntary. Once there were empty school rooms; today many Navajo children are turned away. There are now about 28,000 Navajo children of school age. There are no school facilities for approximately 6,000. The ultimate goal under the Long Range Rehabilitation Program for the Navajo and Hopi peoples and their reservations is to provide school facilities for all. (The Long Range Program was approved by the 81st Congress for the Navajo and Hopi Tribes through the act of April 1, 1950--- 64 Stat. 44; U. S. C. 631) The Act authorized appropriations totaling \$88,570,000 to be expended over a period of 10 years. Measures contemplated under the program include new schools, conversion of day schools to boarding schools, enlargement of existing schools and the use of Federal and public schools off the reservation. Funds authorized for this activity total \$25,000,000.

Other phases of the Long Range Program are expected to have a definite effect upon the school program, such as land subjugation and the development of community industries, which would shift population into concentrations where day schools will be practical.

In addition the present Commissioner is instituting a new three point program for Navajos which includes adequate education, effective medical care and improvement of economic opportunities. With development of this program it is felt important strides forward will be made by Navajos.

APPENDIX

BOOK I (Preprimer)

- | | | | |
|------|---|-------|---|
| P. 1 | Baa'
Bah (feminine name) | P. 9 | Díí naadǵǵ' díí'.
these corn four |
| | Kii
Kee (masculine name) | | Díí diné bináá' díí'.
this man his eyes four |
| P. 2 | Dibé
sheep | P. 10 | Díí ké naaki.
these shoes two |
| | Diné
man | | Díí Kii bikee'.
these are Kee his shoes |
| P. 3 | Dibé naaki.
sheep two | P. 12 | (1) Dibé naaki.
sheep two |
| | Diné naaki.
men two | | (2) Diné naaki
men two |
| P. 4 | Baa' bidibé naaki.
Bah her sheep two | | (3) Dibé bináá'.
sheep its eyes |
| | Kii bidibé naaki.
Kee his sheep two | | (4) Diné bináá'.
man his eyes |
| P. 5 | Hanáá'
one's eye | | (5) Baa' bidibé díí'.
Bah her sheep four |
| | Háníí'
one's nostrils | | (6) Kii bidibé díí'.
Kee his sheep four |
| P. 6 | Hanáá' naaki.
one's eyes two | | (7) Naadǵǵ' díí'.
corn four |
| | Háníí' naaki.
one's nostrils two | | (8) Diné bináá' díí'.
man his eyes four |
| P. 7 | Dibé bináá'.
sheep its eyes | P. 13 | (9) Baa' bikee'.
Bah her shoes |
| | Diné bináá'.
man his eyes | | (10) Kii bikee' naaki.
Kee his shoes two |
| P. 8 | Naadǵǵ'
corn | | |
| | Naadǵǵ' naaki.
corn two | | |

APPENDIX

BOOK II (Primer) Naaltsoos Naakiigíí

- | | | | | | |
|------|---|------|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| P. 1 | Yoo'
necklace | P. 6 | hanii'
one's face | haníí'
one's waist | háníí'
one's nostrils |
| P. | Baa' yoo' yoo'í.
Bah necklace she sees | | Diné binii'
man his face | | |
| P. 2 | Kii (masculine name)
Kee | | Diné bíníí'.
man his nostrils | | |
| | Kii yoo' yoo'í.
Kee necklace he sees | | Diné biníí'.
man his waist | | |
| P. 3 | Baa' biyo'.
Bah her necklace | | Kii biníí'.
Kee his waist | | |
| | Dibé biyo'.
sheep its bell | | Dibé binii'.
sheep its face | | |
| P. 4 | Doo yoo'íí da.
cannot see it | | Baa' binii'.
Bah her face | | |
| | Baa' Kii yoo'í.
Bah Kee she sees | P. 7 | 'ée'
clothings (shirt, blouse, etc.) | | |
| | Kii Baa' yoo'í.
Kee Bah he sees | | Baa' bi'ée'.
Bah her blouse | | |
| | Kii dibé yoo'í.
Kee sheep he sees | | Kii bi'ée'.
Kee his shirt | | |
| | Baa' dibé doo yoo'íí da.
Bah sheep she cannot see | P. 8 | 1. Kii Baa' doo yoo'íí da.
Kee Bah he does not see | | |
| P. 5 | Diné naadáá'
man corn | | 2. Baa' Kii doo yoo'íí da.
Bah Kee she does not see | | |
| | Diné dibé naaki yoo'í.
man sheep two he sees | | 3. Baa' Kii bi'ée' doo yoo'íí da.
Bah Kee his shirt she does not see | | |
| | Diné dibé biyo' yoo'í.
man sheep its bell he sees | P. 9 | 4. Kii Baa' biyo' doo yoo'íí da.
Kee Bah Her necklace he does not see | | |
| | Diné naadáá' doo yoo'íí da.
man corn he does not see | | 5. Kii Baa' bi'ée' doo yoo'íí da.
Kee Bah her blouse he does not see | | |

(continued on next page)

APPENDIX

BOOK II (Primer) Naaltsoos Naakiigii (continued)

6. Baa' Kii bináá' doo yoo'íí da. P.14 ni shi díí ní
Bah Kee his eyes she does not see you my this she (he)
said
7. Baa' Kii binii' doo yoo'íí da.
Bah Kee his face she does not see "Niyo'" ní.
"your necklace" she said
8. Baa' Kii biníí' doo yoo'íí da.
Bah Kee his nostrils she does not see "Nikee'"
"your shoes" she said
9. Kii Baa' biníí' doo yoo'íí da.
Kee Bah her waist he does not see Díí shiyo'.
this my necklace
- P.10 dóó
and Díí shikee'.
these my shoes
- hanáá' dóó haníí'
one's eye and one's nostrils Shiyo' dóó shikee'.
my necklace and my shoes
- Diné dóó dibé.
man and sheep P.15 'ádin
(to) have none
- Baa' dóó Kii.
Bah and Kee Shikee' 'ádin.
my shoes I have none
- Yoo' dóó ké.
necklace and shoes Shiyo' 'ádin.
my necklace I have none
- P.11 hóló
(to) have Shináá' hóló.
my eyes I have
- Kii bi'ée' hóló.
Kee his shirt he has Shíníí' hóló.
my nostrils I have
- Kii bikee' hóló.
Kee his shoes he has Shi'ée' hóló.
my shirt I have
- Kii biyo' hóló.
Kee his necklace he has Shíníí' hóló.
my face I have
- Kii bi'ée' dóó bikee' dóó
Kee his shirt and his shoes and P.16 bádí
her (his) elder sister
- biyo' dahóló.
his necklace he has. Díí Baa' bádí.
this Bah her elder sister
- P.12 bikáá' 'adání
on it which one eats (table) Paa' bádí bikee' hóló.
Bah her elder sister her
shoes she has

APPENDIX

BOOK II (Primer) Naaltsoos Naakiigíí (continued)

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| Baa' bádí biyo' 'ádin.
Bah her elder sister her
necklace she has none | Nikee'
your shoes | Bikee'
his, her shoes |
| Díí doo Kii bádí da.
this not Kee his elder sister | ihihikee'
our shoes | |
| P.17 bínaaí
his (her) elder brother | Dabikee'
their (3 or more) shoes | |
| Díí Kii bínaaí.
this Kee his elder brother | Díí doo niyo' da.
this not your necklace | |
| Kii bínaaí biyo' hóló.
Kee his elder brother his
necklace he has. | Díí doo ninaadáá' da.
this not your corn | |
| Kii bínaaí bikee' 'ádin.
Kee his elder brother his shoes
he has none | P.20 1. Kii naadáá' naaki yoo'í.
Kee corn two he sees | |
| Díí doo Baa' bínaaí da.
this not Bah her elder brother | 2. Kii dibé naaki doo yoo'íí da.
Kee sheep two he does not see | |
| P.18 hanáá'
one's eye(s) | 3. Baa bidibé díí'.
Bah her sheep four | |
| Shináá'
my eye(s) | 4. Kii bínaaí bikee' 'ádin.
Kee his elder brother his shoes
he has none | |
| Mináá'
your eye(s) | 5. Baa' bádí biyo' 'ádin.
Bah her elder sister her necklace
she has none | |
| Bináá'
his, her, its eye(s) | 6. Kii shiyo' doo yoo'íí da.
Kee my necklace he does not see | |
| Nihináá'
our eyes | 7. Shikee' dóó shi'ée' 'ádin.
my shoes and my shirt I have none | |
| Dabináá'
their (3 or more) eyes | 8. Mi'ée' dóó nidibé hóló.
your shirt and your sheep you have | |
| Díí doo nikee' da.
these not your shoes | 9. Baa' bádí bilíí' hóló.
Bah her elder sister her horse or
her livestock she has | |
| Díí doo ni'ée' da.
these not your clothes | P.21 10. Kii bínaaí bináá' 'ádin.
Kee his elder brother his eyes he
has none | |
| P.19 hakee'
one's shoes | 11. Baa' bidibé naaki yoo'í.
Bah her sheep two she sees | |
| Shikee'
my shoes | | |

APPENDIX

BOOK II (Primer) Naaltsoos Naakiigíí (continued)

12. Diné niyo' dóó níkee' doo
yoo'íí da.
man your necklace and your
shoes he does not see

13. Kii bínaaí hóló dóó Baa'
bádí hóló, ndi Kii bádí
'ádin dóó Baa' bínaaí 'ádin.
Kee his elder brother he has
and Baa' her elder sister she
has, but Kee his elder sister
he has none and Baa' her elder
brother she has none

14. Baa' dóó Kii dóó Baa' bádí
dabíkee' dahóló.
Bah and Kee and Bah her elder
sister their shoes they have

P.22 Baa' Biyo' Baa Hane'.
Bah Her Necklace About it Story

Baa' biyo' 'ádin.
Bah her necklace she has none

Baa' bádí yoo'íí dóó 'ání,
Bah her elder sister she sees
and said,

"Shádí, shiyo' 'ádin" ní.
"my elder sister, my necklace
I have none" she said

Bádí 'ání, "Na", shiyo' díí ní
dooleel."
Her elder sister said, "Here, my
necklace this yours it will be."

Baa' 'ání, "'Ahéhee', Shádí."
Bah said, "Thank you, my elder sister."

P.23 naadáá' dóó dibé
corn and sheep

Kii bínaaí binaadáá' hóló.
Kee his elder brother his corn
he has

Baa' bádí binaadáá' 'ádin.
Bah her elder sister her corn
she has none

'Áko Kii bínaaí 'ání, "Na", díí
naadáá' ní dooleel."
So Kee his elder brother said,
"Here, these corn yours it will be."

Dóó Baa' bádí 'ání, "Na", díí dibé
ní dooleel."
and Bah her elder sister said, "Here,
this sheep yours it will be."

P.24 1. Shináá' 'ádin.
my eyes I have none

Bináá' dó' 'ádin.
his eyes also he has none

Mináá' hóló.
your eyes you have

2. Niyo'ósh hóló?
your necklace (do) you have?

'Aoo', shiyo' hóló.
Yes, my necklace I have

3. 'Adáádáá' Kii níyá.
yesterday Kee he came

Kii 'ání, "Hane' 'ádin."
Kee said, "News there are none."

Bínaaí doo níyáa da.
his elder brother he did not come

4. Nisha' háádéé' yíníyá?
what about you where from did
you come?

Kindéé' níyá.
town from I came

5. Baa' bidibé naaki hóló.
Bah her sheep two she has

Kii Baa' bidibé doo yoo'íí da.
Kee Bah her sheep he does not see

Kii 'ání, "Háadi sha' nidibé?"
Kee said, "Where are your sheep?"

APPENDIX

BOOK III (Reader) Diné Bizaad Wólta'go Bee Bihoo'aahii

Page 3

'at'éeéd girl	'ée' blouse, shirt, clothes	'i'íí'á sunset	'ooljée' moon
yadiizíní tin cans	yé'iitsoh giant	yistlé socks, a pair of	yoo' necklace
jádí antelope	jeeh gum, resin	jish medicineman's paraphernalia	jook ball
dá'ák'eh cornfield	deesgeed it started to buck	dibé sheep	dóola bull
gáagii crow	géeso cheese	gish cane, walking	golchóón quilt, comforter
naadáá' corn	ne'eshjaa' owl	níbaal tent, tarpaulin	noodóó it is striped
hastiin man	héék bundle	hidees'náá' it began to move	hooghan hogan

Page 5

'At'éeéd bi'ée' girl her blouse	yoo'í. she sees	Jádí antelope	jeeh gum	yoo'í. he sees
'I'íí'á sunset		Jish medicineman's paraphernalia	jook ball	bííghahgi beside it it lies
'Ooljée moon	hááyá. is rising	Dá'ák'eeh cornfield	'át'é. it is	
Yadiizíní tin cans	naaki. two	Dzaanééz mule	deesgeed. it started to	buck
Yé'iitsoh giant	yadiizíní tin cans	yoo'í. he sees	Dibé sheep	'áádóó and bull
Yé'iitsoh giant (a pair of)	yistlé socks	doo yoo'íí da. he does not see	Gáagii cheese	géeso he is eating
Yé'iitsoh giant	yoo' necklace	doo yoo'íí da. he does not see	Gish cane	golchóón quilt from under it it sticks out

APPENDIX

BOOK III (Reader) Diné Bizaad Wólta'go Bee Bíhoo'aahii (continued)

Naadą́ą' naaki.
corn two

Hastiin héél yoo'í.
man bundle he sees

Né'eshjaa' naadą́ą' doo yoo'íí da.
owl corn he does not see

Chidí hidees'náá'.
car it started to move

Níbaal noodóóz.
tent it is striped

Hooghangóó hidees'náá'.
toward the hogan it moved

Page 6

Díí tin 'át'é.
this ice it is

Díí 'azee' 'át'é.
this medicine it is

Díí jool 'át'é.
this ball it is

Díí 'atiin 'át'é.
this road it is

Díí 'azée' 'át'é.
this mouth it is

Díí jool díí'.
there are balls four

Díí 'ats'os 'át'é.
this feather it is

Díí hanii' 'át'é.
this one's face it is

Díí 'at'a' 'át'é.
this wing it is

Díí 'ats'oos 'át'é.
this blood vein it is

Díí háníí' 'át'é.
this one's nostrils it is

Díí 'at'ąą' 'át'é.
this leaf it is

Page 7

tin (ice)

'azee' (medicine)

díí (this, these)

'atiin (road)

'azée' (mouth)

díí' (four)

'ats'os (feather)

hanii' (one's face)

'at'a' (wing)

'ats'oos (blood vein)

háníí' (one's nostrils)

'at'ąą' (leaf)

1. Díí yoo' 'at'ééd biyo'.
this necklace girl her necklace

6. Hastiin binii'.
man his face

2. Díí yoo' dibé biyo'.
this bell sheep its bell

7. Dibé bíníí'.
sheep its nostrils

3. Díí yoo' hastiin biyo'.
this necklace man his necklace

8. Gáagii bits'os 'át'é.
crow its feather it is

4. 'At'ééd bizée'.
girl her mouth

9. Hastiin bits'oos 'át'é.
man his blood vein it is

5. Hastiin bizée'.
man his mouth

10. Níbaal si'ą.
tent it sits

APPENDIX

BOOK III (Reader) Diné Bizaad Wólta'go Bee Bíhoo'aahii (continued)

11. Hooghan si'á.
hogan it sits

13. Díí níbaalgóó 'atiin.
this to the tent road (goes)

12. Díí hooghangóó 'atiin.
this to the hogan road (goes)

14. Díí dá'ák'ehgóó 'atiin.
this to the cornfield road (goes)

Page 8

Baa' (Bah - feminine name) táchééh (sweathouse) shádí (my elder sister)

látsíní (bracelet) 'akágí (pelt, skin) 'aghaa' (wool)

t'áálá'í (one) k'aalógíi (butterfly) zahalánii (mocking bird)

láa'ii (one) sání (old one) názhahí (crescent shaped pendant)

Page 9

1. Baa' wolyé.
Bah (she) is called

7. K'aalógíi 'akágí yííghangi sidá.
butterfly pelt beside it it sits

2. Látsíní Baa' bąh sitá.
bracelet Bah on (her) it lies

8. Hastiin sání gish yee yigáál.
man old one cane with he is walking

3. T'áálá'í béeso 'át'é.
one dollar it is

9. 'At'ééd shádí níigo sidá.
girl my elder sister she saying she sits

4. Láa'ii níigo bikáá'.
one (it) saying (this) marking

10. 'Aghaa' shádí be'aghaa'.
wool my elder sister her wool

5. Táchééh si'á.
sweathouse it sits

11. Zahalánii dah sidá.
mocking bird up it is sitting

6. 'Akágí t'áálá'í béeso bąh 'íí.
pelt one dollar it is worth

12. Díí názhahí dabidii'ní.
this crescent shaped pendant we call

Page 10

láa'ii
1

naaki
2

táá'
3

díí'
4

'ashdla'
5

"Shizhé'é níish nibéeso hóló?" T'áálá'í béeso nisin.
my father do you your money you have? one dollar I want

"Shibéeso 'ádin, shiye'."
my money none, my son

APPENDIX

BOOK III (Reader) Diné Bizaad Wólta'go Bee Bíhoo'aahii (continued)

"Nishá' shimá, níish nibéeso hóló?"
What about you my mother, do you your money you have?

"Shí dó' shibéeso 'ádin, shiyáázh."
He too my money none, my son

"Nishá' shádi béeso lá' shaa ní'aah."
What about you my elder sister, money some give (it) to me

"Shí dó' shibéeso 'ádin, sitsilí."
He too my money none, my younger brother

"Shimá sání, nishá'?"
My grandmother, what about you?

"Shí t'éiyá shibéeso hóló. Na' t'áá'á'í béeso."
I only my money I have Here one dollar

Page 11

'Ashkii k'aa' lá' yoojih. Bádi k'aa' naaki yoojih.
boy arrows some he is carrying his elder sister arrows two she is
carrying

'Ashkii k'aa' táá' yoojih. Bideezhí k'aa' bee 'ádin.
boy arrows three he is his younger sister arrows she has none
carrying

Bizhè'é bá 'áyiilaa. Bitsilí dó' k'aa' bee 'ádin.
his father for (him) he made his younger brother also arrows he has
none

Bádi k'aa' lá' yoojih.
his elder sister arrows some she is carrying T'áá 'ákódí - That is all.

Page 12

chaha'oh
shade,
brush shelter

tsah
needle,
awl

waa'
beeweed

ch'al
frog

ts'ah
sagebrush

'adlá
he is drinking

má'ii
coyote

tlah
ointment

hwáán
hwáán

dzaanééz
mule

tl'aaji'cé'
pants

hai
winter

APPENDIX

BOOK III (Reader) Diné Bizaad Wólta'go Bee Bihoo'aahii (continued)

Page 13

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Chaha'oh si'á.
brush shelter it sits | 7. Hastiin tlah yee 'ádiltlah.
man ointment with he rubs himself |
| 2. Ch'ał chaha'ohdi sidá.
frog in the shade he sits | 8. Tl'aaji'éé' 'át'é.
pants it is |
| 3. Na'ii yilwoł.
coyote he is running | 9. Waa' tl'aaji'éé' bíghanghi 'íí'á.
beeweed pants beside it it stands |
| 4. Dzaanééz sizí.
mule he is standing | 10. Líí' 'adlá.
horse he is drinking |
| 5. Tsah sitá.
needle it lies | 11. Hwááh ní.
Hwááh she says |
| 6. Ts'ah bikáa'di tsah dah sitá.
sagebrush above it needle it lies | 12. Haigo 'éí doo doesdoi da.
during winter it is not warm |

Page 14

hastáá	tsosts'id	tseebíí	náhást'éí.	néeznáá
6	7	8	9	10

Hastiin yázhí tsá'ászi' haigééd. Tsá'ászi' hastáá
man little soapweed (yucca) he is digging out Soapweed six of them

hayíígeed. Ch'éeł decyáago "hwááh" ní. Hastiin yázhí tsá'ászi'
he dug out When he was tired "hwááh" he said Man little soapweed

yee bitsii' táidoogis. Hastiin yázhí be'awéé' 'aldó' bitsii'
with it his hair he will wash Man little his baby also his hair

yee táidoogis.
with it he will wash

bi	bi	bi	bi	bi
bis	bił	'abid	doobish	yibizh
adobe	sleep(noun)	stomach	it will be boiled	she is braiding it
bií'	bi	jideesbaal	bikáá'	
in it	his, hers	she spread it out (blanket, etc.)	on it	
biíh	dineebin	jideezbaa'	bikááz	
into it	we sat down	he is going on a raid or to war	his tonsils	

APPENDIX

BOOK III (Reader) Diné Bizaad Wólta'go Bee Bihoo'aahii (continued)

dílid you burn (self)	sha'joolíí' depend (this is part of expression "I can not be depended upon")	dishli' I burn it (customarily)	'ádeeshlííł I will make it
nahalin it seems	she'áííł my magic (my magic power)	dishlid I am burning it	yishleel I am becoming to be

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'Ashkii deenásts'aa' neiniłkaad. Deenásts'aa' tsecbíí. Deenásts'aa'
Boy ram he is herding Rams (there are) eight Rams

t'áá 'altso dancesk'ah.
all of them they are fat

Bádí 'éí dibé 'áádóó tł'ízí neiniłkaad. Tł'ízí
His elder sister (she) sheep and goats she is herding Goats (there

náhást'éí, dibé 'éí neeznáá. Tł'ízí 'éí doo 'íłí da. Dibé
are) nine, sheep (there are) ten Goats they do not worth much Sheep

t'éí 'íłí. Tł'ízí naakigo 'ashdla' béeso bááh 'íłí.
only worth much Goats two of them five dollars they are worth

deegis I will wash it (shirt, etc.)	yiisgis I am washing it	ségis I washed it	séęs wart
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deeshgish I will cut it (to slash it)	yiishgish I am about to cut it	shégish I cut it	bizeęs his wart
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'ákásíszas I belted myself	tááségiz I washed it (car, etc.)	táádzízgiz he washed it
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'ákásízaaz I am belted	tádiígizh I sheared it (sheep, etc.)	tázhdíígizh He sheared it
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hoolzhíish time passing	hodidoolzhish time will pass	gódei up (to the higher. elevation)
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hoolzhiizh time passed	hodeeshzhiizh time began to pass	gódeg up (same as gódei)
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APPENDIX

BOOK III (Reader) Diné Bizaad Wólta'go Bee Bíhoo'aahii (continued)

Page 17

Ła' Hane' 'Áłts'íísígíí
A Story That Which Is Short

'Ashkii léi' bimá 'áydííniid, "Shimá nléi
Boy that which is his mother he said to her, my mother that one
shą' ha'át'íí 'át'é?" 'Áádóó bimá 'ání "Béégashii 'át'é."
what is it it is? And his mother she said cow it is
'Áko 'ashkii 'ánáádoo'niid "Ha'át'íí shą' bitsiits'iin baa 'íí'á?"
So the boy again said what is it his head inti it it stick?
'Áko bimá 'ání "Bidee' 'át'é." ní. Hodíína'go béégashii
So his mother said his horns they are she said After awhile the cow
'ádiíniid "moo oo!" Nt'ée' 'ashkii yázhí bimá 'áydííniid,
said moo oo Then the boy little his mother he said to her
'Shimá háí bidee'ígíí shą' yee 'ádiíniid?"
my mother which his horn is it with he said moo oo

NOTES